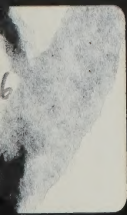


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Ontario

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ministère des Richesses naturelles

Government
Publication

Fact Sheet

Actualités

January 1993

Rouge River Valley

- The proposed urban park in the Rouge River Valley includes 11,400 acres (4,560 hectares) of land in the Scarborough, Markham and Pickering area.
- The Rouge River Valley Park will be North America's largest urban park -- 28 times the size of Toronto's High Park.
- The Draft Rouge Park Management Plan is being put forward by the province as the proposed management plan which will guide the establishment and development of the Rouge Park.
- The plan is based on concepts and recommendations put forward by the Rouge Valley Park Advisory Committee.

Location

- The Rouge River rises in the Towns of Richmond Hill and Whitchurch-Stouffville and flows southeast, entering Lake Ontario along the Scarborough/Pickering border. Its tributaries include the Little Rouge Creek, Bruce Creek and Berczy Creek.
- Most of the proposed park area south of Steeles Avenue is in the City of Scarborough. About 200 hectares on the east side of the park are in the Town of Pickering.
- The valleylands of the Rouge River and the Berczy, Bruce and Little Rouge creeks north of Steeles Avenue are in the Regional Municipality of York, including the towns of Markham, Richmond Hill and Whitchurch-Stouffville.

Natural Heritage

- Eighteen sites in the area south of Steeles Avenue have been designated as environmentally, naturally or scientifically significant by provincial and municipal agencies. More than 700 species of plants grow in the area, including six that are provincially rare and 69 that are regionally rare. Several game species inhabit the area including fox, rabbit and deer. Waterfowl and shore birds also inhabit the area.



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Draft Rouge Park Management Plan

- The Province's Draft Rouge Park Management Plan has been developed within a balanced and comprehensive land-use planning approach for the Greater Toronto Area. The approach will ensure environmental protection and enhancement, while addressing the need for economic vitality.
- The Province has a strong commitment to the future of this area, especially the Rouge River Valley ecosystem, and seeks a coordinated approach to land conservation and foodland preservation.

Background

The Rouge Valley Park Advisory Committee

- On March 26, 1990, the Government of Ontario announced its intent to establish a 10,500-acre (4,250 hectare) park in the area of the Rouge River Valley.
- In June 1990, the province appointed a Rouge Valley Park Advisory Committee to recommend a management plan for the proposed park.
- The Terms of Reference for the Rouge Valley Park Planning Project were developed by the committee and approved by the Minister of Natural Resources in January 1991.
- The province asked the committee to prepare a plan for the proposed park area south of Steeles Avenue and to develop a strategy and time frame for preparing a park plan for the area north of Steeles Avenue.
- The park planning process was conducted in four phases between December 1991 and July 1992. The committee used a variety of methods to obtain public input throughout the planning process. These included public meetings at the end of each phase, questionnaires and newsletters, open meetings, deputations to the committee and a public workshop.
- The committee submitted a Recommended Park Management Plan to the Minister of Natural Resources, Bud Wildman, on August 11, 1992.

- The committee members represented 14 government and non-government agencies and interested groups:
 - **Marci Burgess**, representing the Chiefs of Ontario;
 - **Glenn De Baeremaeker**, representing the Coalition of Scarborough Community Associations;
 - **Sandy Gage**, representing the Federation of Ontario Naturalists;
 - **Ron Christie**, representing the Province of Ontario;
 - **Stephen Marshall**, representing the Save the Rouge Valley System, Inc.;
 - **Bill McLean**, representing the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority;
 - **Katherine Murray**, representing the Town of Pickering;
 - **Brian Harrison**, representing Metropolitan Toronto;
 - **Andre Scheinman**, representing the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, Toronto Region Branch;
 - **Geoffrey Sutherland**, representing the Ontario Archaeological Society;
 - **Joyce Trimmer/Edith Montgomery**, representing the City of Scarborough;
 - **David Tsubouchi**, representing the Town of Markham;
 - **Calvin White**, representing the Metropolitan Toronto Zoo;
 - **Bill Attewell, M.P.**, representing the Government of Canada.

Response to Key Recommendations of the Rouge Valley Advisory Committee

- The Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) generally endorses the vision, goal, objectives and overall concept of the Recommended Park Management Plan put forward by the Rouge Valley Park Advisory Committee. The committee's emphasis on protecting the natural and cultural values of the area is clearly consistent with MNR's strategic directions.

Type of Park

- The Province's Draft Rouge Park Management Plan emphasizes the need to protect the natural and cultural heritage of the area, but allows for a range of sensitively designed recreational opportunities, which might include such things as canoeing, hiking, birdwatching and fishing.

Size of Park

- The park proposed by the province totals 11,400 acres (4,560 hectares) making it the largest urban park in North America -- seven times the size of New York's Central Park, 11 times the size of Vancouver's Stanley Park, and 28 times the size of Toronto's High Park.

- The park will provide green corridors from Lake Ontario north to the Oak Ridges Moraine. North of Steeles Avenue, the park will include a 600-metre corridor along the Little Rouge Creek through provincially-owned lands. The park will also include the valley areas from Steeles Avenue to the headwaters of the main branch of the Rouge River, Berczy Creek and Bruce Creek. These corridors will extend 30 metres beyond the stable top of the valleys of these watercourses.
- By extending the park to the headwaters of the Little Rouge River, the main branch of the Rouge River, Berczy Creek and Bruce Creek, the province is making a significant contribution toward the protection of the ecological integrity of the valley systems to their headwaters.
- Some additional provincially owned lands have been included in the park, while others have not. The province is aiming to use provincial land holdings to help further a number of provincial objectives, including the establishment of the Rouge Park and the development of a strategy on prime agricultural land.

Morningside Tributary

- The Province generally supports the proposed extension of the park along the Morningside Tributary to Steeles Avenue. From Finch Avenue, north, the recommended park boundary should be defined to include the floodplain plus 30 metres on both sides.

Protection of Other Natural Heritage Features

- The government will also provide protection for natural and cultural heritage areas in other watersheds on provincially owned land in the Pickering area. These measures will form key natural linkages between the main valley systems in the area.

Park Management and Funding

- The Rouge Park presents an ideal opportunity for the creation of a new and different park management structure based on partnerships among various groups. The province will, therefore, hold discussions with the federal government, municipalities, aboriginal organizations, public agencies and interested groups on how this structure should develop.

East Metro Transportation Corridor

- The lands set aside for the former East Metro Transportation Corridor (EMTC) right-of-way in the vicinity of Old Finch Avenue (to the north and to the south) will be included within the proposed park boundary.

Lands in Pickering

- The Province proposes that public lands in the Town of Pickering, considered to be of natural significance, should be incorporated into the park immediately. For example, a 12-hectare parcel, adjacent to the Scarborough/Pickering town line which runs from Finch Avenue north to the CPR tracks and contains two large ponds, is owned by the province.

Park Zoning

- In general, the Province endorses the concept of park zoning. Lands within the park are designated in a series of zones, which are defined by their natural and cultural heritage values and associated management requirements. The zones are Nature Reserve, Restoration, Agricultural Heritage Reserve, Access, and Special Management.


Renaturalization

- The Province places the highest priority on renaturalization which will link existing natural areas, protect sensitive features such as streams, and create larger blocks of upland forest.

Fisheries Management

- The Province supports the long-term emphasis on the promotion of self-sustaining fisheries based on native species. In addition, the ministry recommends management of other self-sustaining species including naturalized species, since it will be a long time before the water quality in the Rouge River system is suitable for some of the proposed native species.

REMARQUE : Version française disponible.



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September 12, 1992

MNR Introducing Outdoors Card Licensing System For Resident Hunters and Anglers

The Ministry of Natural Resources is moving ahead with its plans to introduce a new card-based licensing system for Ontario's 1.5 million resident hunters and anglers.

The Outdoors Card system will come into effect on January 1, 1993, the first day of the 1993 sportfishing licensing year. Under the new system, Ontario residents will need the card to buy a licence and to legally hunt or fish in 1993. The new card will be valid for three years and serve as an identity card. It will cost \$6, including GST.

"MNR is introducing the card to make the Ontario sportfishing and hunting licence system more efficient for hunters, anglers and licence issuers," said Natural Resources Minister Bud Wildman. "It is also a response to a long-standing request by Ontario's hunters and anglers for a more accurate and practical way of issuing and controlling licences."

Under the new system, most forms of angling and hunting licences will be paperless. The new licences will be stickers attached to the back of the card. With the card, hunters and anglers will be able to purchase most of their licences at the same time.

In appearance, the Outdoors Card will resemble a credit card or bank card. The front will carry the name and description of the licence holder. The reverse will have a magnetic stripe and spaces for licence renewal stickers. Hunters and anglers will be required to carry their card with them at all times while hunting or fishing.

While two distinctive cards are being issued -- one for resident anglers and one for resident hunters -- individuals will only need one card, since hunters will be able to use their hunting card to buy a resident sportfishing licence. The hunting Outdoors Card will be used to certify a person's eligibility to hunt.

... / over

Outdoors Card - 2

In November, MNR will mail Outdoors Card application forms to current licence holders. Card applications will also be available from local MNR offices and licence issuers in November.

For 1993, the cards will be issued to Ontario residents only. Paper licences will still be sold to non-resident anglers and hunters for the present time.

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REMARQUE : Version française disponible.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

John Dadds
Communications Services Branch
TORONTO (416) 314-2096

Peter Meerveld or Chuck Jane
Outdoors Card Project
TORONTO (416) 314-1869



December 1992

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Public Response to Recommendations for Changes to Ontario's *Trees Act*

A series of proposed changes to the Ontario *Trees Act* were developed by the Trees Bylaw Advisory Committee, a group which had members drawn from provincial government ministries and the Association of Municipalities of Ontario. The *Trees Act*, which was first passed in 1946, is seen as no longer being capable of providing adequate controls over the management of trees on private land.

Announced in May 1992, the public consultation period allowed the public to voice opinions about recommendations made by the committee. More than 6,000 responses were received by the Ministry of Natural Resources. The size of the response is a clear indication of the public's interest in this issue.

Before You Cut That Tree was a tabloid discussion paper distributed widely across the province as a vehicle for generating public debate. It suggested a number of topics on which the public might be interested in commenting. These answers were tabulated, and the results indicate areas where public concern is strongest.

Many of those who responded used a questionnaire-like page in *Before You Cut That Tree*. These replies have been tabulated (see attached tables). The views expressed in letters received by MNR support similar conclusions, but the breadth of opinions and way in which they were expressed does not lend them to clear tabulation.

The tables shown in the appendix are based on a total of 1,478 responses, 248 from urban residents and 1,230 from rural residents.

An analysis of the views expressed by the public indicates some clear differences of opinion between those who live in urban and rural areas.

One of the first conclusions that can be drawn is that the major public concern centres on similar subject areas, regardless of where people live. For instance, there is a strong concern over whether or not municipalities should be enabled to pass bylaws that restrict tree cutting on private land. The public also has reservations about recommendations to implement a permit system that could be used as a means of controlling woodlot management activities affecting private property.

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Trees Act - 2

The removal of trees on private property should not be "a matter of public concern" according to more than 400 rural residents, while only half that number of rural residents disagreed. These opinions were noticeably reversed in urban areas where two out of three respondents to the question regard it as a matter of public concern.

Education should be a primary tool for improving forest management practices on private land according to a clear majority of urban or rural residents who expressed a view on the topic, with the provincial government taking a strong role. Another option for improving forest management practices -- regulation -- is similarly supported.

There was a recommendation that an appeal mechanism be made available to protect private property rights in situations affected by changes made to the *Trees Act*, and this view is shared by a majority of those who responded to the question in the survey. Urban and rural residents alike considered that an appeal procedure should be built in.

The Trees Bylaw Advisory Committee recommended that the maximum fine under local bylaws be increased. It suggested the maximum fine should be \$500,000, up substantially from the present \$5,000 mark. A difference of opinion on urban-rural lines shows up here with urban responses showing more people supporting the proposal than opposing it, while in rural areas, opposition almost reaches the three-to-one level.

The survey asked for views on a proposal to allow for the creation of bylaws that would affect woodlots, windbreaks and single trees. While urban respondents support those recommendations, the margin is not large; rural respondents oppose them by more than two-to-one. The present act generally only permits the application of bylaws to lots larger than two acres with between 100 and 400 trees per acre, although it can be made more specific.

The existing *Trees Act* contains exemptions to the application of local tree-cutting bylaws. Some of the exemptions allow for the personal use of trees cut by the landowners or the production and harvesting of Christmas trees. Asked whether or not exemptions should be determined at a local level rather than by provincial legislation, urban respondents said, "Yes," in a resounding fashion, but rural answers were close to a tie.

TREES ACT SURVEY - SUMMARY OF QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

NOTE: In some cases, column totals may not equal the addition of the urban and rural columns, because some respondents did not identify themselves as urban or rural.

Is the removal of trees and woodlands on private property a matter for public concern?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	296	103	193
Neutral	31	7	24
Disagree	463	57	406
No resp.	688	81	607

How should forest management practices on private land be improved? By Regulation?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	189	55	134
Neutral	13	2	11
Disagree	95	19	77
No resp.	1180	172	1008

How should forest management practices on private land be improved? By education?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	424	118	306
Neutral	11	0	11
Disagree	31	2	23
No resp.	1018	128	890

Should municipalities have greater power, including stop work orders?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	217	80	137
Neutral	18	4	14
Disagree	462	68	394
No resp.	781	96	685

Should municipalities have greater power, including imposition of fines?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	201	77	124
Neutral	9	1	8
Disagree	430	65	365
No resp.	838	105	733

Should municipalities have greater power, including imposition of replanting orders?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	270	91	179
Neutral	15	4	11
Disagree	403	57	346
No resp.	792	96	694

Should there be an exemption for personal use?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	542	92	450
Neutral	21	9	12
Disagree	56	12	44
No resp.	859	135	724

Should restrictions on licensing requirements be placed on commercial logging operators working on private land?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	355	98	267
Neutral	27	7	20
Disagree	108	6	102
No resp.	978	137	841

Trees Act Summary - 2

Is it a good idea to have municipal bylaws that restrict the cutting of trees on private land?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	257	87	170
Neutral	26	4	22
Disagree	569	82	487
No resp.	626	75	551

Should municipalities have the right to pass tree-cutting bylaws?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	284	100	184
Neutral	30	7	23
Disagree	556	78	478
No resp.	608	63	545

Municipalities should be able to pass bylaws that cover windbreaks?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	232	81	151
Neutral	12	5	7
Disagree	420	62	358
No resp.	814	100	714

Municipalities should be able to pass bylaws that cover woodlots?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	240	87	153
Neutral	8	4	4
Disagree	403	58	345
No resp.	827	99	728

Municipalities should be able to pass bylaws that cover single trees?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	242	86	146
Neutral	10	5	5
Disagree	411	58	353
No resp.	825	99	726

Should exemptions to local tree-cutting bylaws be determined at the local level?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	267	75	192
Neutral	22	8	14
Disagree	211	29	182
No resp.	978	136	842

Should the maximum fine be increased to \$500,000 from \$5,000?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	173	64	109
Neutral	24	5	19
Disagree	344	48	286
No resp.	946	131	816

Should municipalities have power to require - permits?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	246	89	157
Neutral	15	4	11
Disagree	529	77	452
No resp.	688	78	610

Trees Act Summary - 3

Should municipalities have the power to require - stop-work orders?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>
Agree	241	85	156
Neutral	9	4	5
Disagree	434	64	370
No resp.	794	95	699

Should an appeal process be introduced to protect private property rights?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	306	90	216
Neutral	12	1	11
Disagree	63	7	56
No resp.	1097	150	947

Should the provincial government provide training, assistance and education?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	287	79	208
Neutral	15	5	10
Disagree	73	9	64
No resp.	1103	155	948

Is there a bylaw in your community?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Yes	92	25	67
No	163	35	128
Unsure	33	4	29
No resp.	1190	184	1006



SEP 1992
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September 1992

MNR Working with OFAH To Rehabilitate Bobwhite Quail

The Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters have set up a partnership to help rehabilitate the bobwhite quail.

The principle goal of the Bobwhite Quail Rehabilitation Project is to re-establish larger sustainable populations of bobwhite quail in southwestern Ontario in order to provide recreational viewing and hunting opportunities.

Bobwhite quail will be released in southwestern Middlesex County and east-central Elgin County in an effort to link scattered quail populations and increase their number within their range. Arrangements will be undertaken to import birds from the northern United States. If everything is in place, the first releases could begin as early as March 1993.

- Bobwhite quail are one of six bird species found in Canada which are members of the family Phasianidae. Others include the gray partridge and the ring-necked pheasant.
- Their distinctive facial markings and ruddy upper parts distinguish them from other quail. Their small size and unmistakable "bobwhite" whistle are other identifiable characteristics.
- Grasslands and areas of scrub, such as the shrubs along fencerows, thickets and the edges of woodlots, provide nesting cover, refuge, shelter and food.
- Southern Ontario is the northern limit of the birds' North American distribution and, in the past, they have been found as far north as Owen Sound and the southern Muskokas.
- Present throughout southern Ontario in the mid 1800s, their decline is thought to have been caused by harsh winters coupled with subtle habitat changes.
- Currently they are primarily found in Middlesex, Elgin and Lambton counties in southwestern Ontario. These populations are small and scattered.



- MNR's role in the rehabilitation project will be to provide expertise, supply import permits and ensure that the relocated birds are genetically compatible with native populations, are disease-free and are handled in a responsible manner.
- The OFAH will co-ordinate fundraising efforts for this project and manage all project donations. The project is expected to cost \$50,000 over five years.
- Both partners, working through an advisory committee will coordinate the assistance of a number of interested government and non-government organizations.
- Non-governmental support for the project is being provided by the St. Thomas Field Naturalist Club, the Kent Cloverleaf Conservation Club of Chatham, the Aylmer District Trappers Council, the Hawk Cliff Raptor Banding Station of St. Thomas, the Bobwhite Quail Conservation Foundation, and private landowners.
- Trapping wild birds for relocation could begin as early as February and March 1993. The birds would be released in southwestern Ontario within a month of their capture.
- The exact number of birds which will be relocated cannot be determined at this time, but initial estimates have been made at about 300.
- The release location includes areas with suitable habitat which are not currently supporting populations of bobwhite quail.
- Landowner permission and support for management practices will be obtained prior to release.
- The hunting season for bobwhite quail in Elgin and Middlesex counties will not be affected by this project because hunting pressure on the birds has been minimal to non-existent over the last decade. Furthermore, the birds will be released on private property and the program has the support of local hunt clubs. Public awareness and the provisions of the Trespass Act should ensure the protection of the released birds.



Ontario

Fact Sheet

Actualités

June 1992

Ontario's Wetlands Policy

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The Ontario Government has a new protection measure for Ontario's wetlands. The Wetlands Policy Statement, which will be implemented under Section 3 of the Planning Act, is to be applied to provincially significant wetlands and lands adjacent to them, throughout Ontario.

The policy directs municipalities, planning boards, public agencies, the private sector and others to protect wetlands.

The Wetlands Policy is intended to ensure that there will be no loss of provincially significant wetland functions in the Boreal Region of northern Ontario and no loss of provincially significant wetland functions or area in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Region.

The following fact sheet has been prepared to answer some of the questions about wetlands and the new Wetlands Policy.

Ontario's Wetlands

Ontario has four major types of wetlands -- swamps, marshes, bogs and fens.

For the purposes of the Wetlands Policy, wetlands are defined as all lands that are seasonally or permanently covered by shallow water. Wetlands are also defined as lands where the water table is close to or at the surface. In both cases, the presence of abundant water has resulted in saturated soil (hydric soil) and has created conditions suitable for water tolerant plants (hydrophytic plants).

Lands being used for agricultural purposes, that are periodically "soaked" or "wet," are not considered to be wetlands in this definition.

The Importance of Wetlands

Wetlands maintain water quality and quantity, protect shorelines from erosion, aid in flood control and provide habitat for a wide variety of plant and animal species. They contribute substantial social and economic benefits, outdoor recreation and tourism-related activities.



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Some Wetlands are Provincially Significant

A provincially significant wetland is either a Class 1, 2, or 3 wetland situated south of the Canadian Shield, or a wetland in another area of the province that the Ministry of Natural Resources has classified as provincially significant through an evaluation specifically designed for that particular area.

The Ministry of Natural Resources determines whether a wetland is provincially significant through an evaluation of the biological, social, hydrological and special features of the area.

The Wetlands Policy is Necessary

In the last 100 years, more than 75 per cent of the wetlands in southern Ontario have been lost due to various kinds of development. Wetlands in southern Ontario are disappearing as encroachment, land clearance, draining and filling continue. Much of the damage to the remaining wetlands can be lessened by controlling development through land-use planning.

In the north, some types of wetlands are relatively scarce and may be jeopardized by competing land uses.

Ontario's New Wetlands Policy

This is a provincial policy under Section 3 of the Planning Act that recognizes planning for the protection of wetlands as a matter of provincial interest. The policy requires municipalities to identify and protect provincially significant wetlands through the land-use planning process.

The policy is jointly administered by the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs.

The two ministries will develop Wetlands Implementation Guidelines in consultation with other ministries and interest groups and formally release them in October, 1992.

Municipalities and Planning Authorities Will Protect Wetlands

The policy requires that all municipalities and all planning authorities shall have regard for wetlands of provincial significance.

In addition, the policy encourages planning jurisdictions to protect those wetlands that have not been identified as provincially significant.

All planning jurisdictions including municipalities and planning boards shall incorporate the provisions of this policy statement by amendment to their official plans, zoning by-laws and other development decisions under the Planning Act.

All of Ontario is Affected by This Policy

All of Ontario is affected by the policy. For the purposes of application, Ontario is divided into two regions -- the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Region and the Boreal Region. Their boundaries are shown on the accompanying map.

Development in These Areas is Affected by the Policy

In the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Region, development is not permitted within provincially significant wetlands. However, development may be permitted on adjacent lands subject to an Environmental Impact Study.

In the Boreal Region, development may be permitted within provincially significant wetlands and on adjacent lands subject to an Environmental Impact Study.

Adjacent Lands are also Important

Lands adjacent to wetlands are defined in the policy as:

- lands within 120 metres of a boundary of an individual wetland area, or
- all lands connecting wetland areas within a wetland complex.

Farming on Adjacent Lands

In most cases, if a wetland area is being used for agricultural purposes, it does not meet the definition of "wetland" being used in this policy. Such areas are not evaluated. In addition, the policy states that Environmental Impact Studies are not required for established agricultural activities. The usual activities associated with farming (such as plowing, seeding, harvesting, grazing) can take place on adjacent lands without conflict with the Wetlands Policy.

The Ontario government will continue to encourage farmers to protect wetlands through good soil and water management practices.

The Wetlands Policy is not the Only Government Initiative to Protect Wetlands

The Ministry of Natural Resources has had a wetland management program for more than three decades. The program provides protection for wetlands through a variety of means including incentives for private landowners who preserve wetlands, landowners agreements, or, if necessary, acquisition.

The Ontario government's broad program to protect wetlands includes:

- a planning process, of which the Wetlands Policy is an important and essential part;
- owners of Class 1, 2 and 3 wetlands may apply for tax rebates under the Conservation Land Act and Land Tax Reduction Program;
- partnership in a series of major agreements with Ducks Unlimited Canada, Wildlife Habitat Canada, and Environment Canada to conserve, and in some cases rehabilitate or create, wetland wildlife habitat;
- components of the provincial parks system, the Provincial Wildlife Areas system and Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI) that protect wetland values;
- protection by Conservation Authorities of wetlands in their various programs, and protection by municipalities of wetlands in their land management programs;
- review, on a regular basis, of existing MNR legislation to encompass the intent of new policies;
- implementing the federal Fisheries Act, which has a component that protects wetland fisheries habitat;
- major partnership with the Government of Canada in international efforts aimed at conserving wetlands on the Great Lakes, and protecting wetlands of international significance;
- broader public education regarding wetland values and protection as part of MNR's ongoing education programs.

Landowners Can Obtain Wetland Evaluation Information

Owners of wetlands over 2.2 hectares (10 acres) or land adjacent to wetlands may inquire at the nearest district office of the Ministry of Natural Resources if they have not been notified of the evaluation of their wetlands.

The ministry tries to inform owners of the evaluations, but owners of wetlands cannot always be easily identified as sometimes property boundary lines are not apparent.

All wetlands have not been evaluated. Where provincially significant wetlands are not identified and/or evaluated by the Ministry of Natural Resources, the policy cannot be implemented. Evaluations will take place over the next few years, on a priority basis. However, emphasis will be placed on areas where growth/development is expected and on areas where land-use planning documents (official plans, zoning by-laws) are proposed to be reviewed and updated.

Where a wetland evaluation has not been completed and mapping is not available, and where a development application has been submitted for approval under the Planning Act, MNR may evaluate wetlands on a case-by-case basis. This information will then be provided to the landowner, the approval authority, and the applicant along with various other comments under the ministry's mandate regarding the planning application.

The Policy Addresses Wetlands That are not Provincially Significant

Municipalities are encouraged to protect wetlands that have not been classified as provincially significant. MNR will continue to comment on wetlands that are not provincially significant for other natural resource values (e.g. fisheries, wildlife, forestry).

For More Information

For planning information, you may contact district office staff from either the Ministry of Natural Resources or the Ministry of Municipal Affairs.

For information on specific wetlands, evaluation and mapping, or other aspects of wetlands management, please contact the local MNR district office or the Natural Resources Information Centre, Room M1-73, Macdonald Block, 900 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, M7A 2C1, telephone (416) 314-2225.

For more information about the Wetlands Policy, please contact:

Doug Hagan
Ministry of Natural Resources Wildlife Policy Branch
TORONTO (416) 314-1051

Heather Jamieson
Ministry of Natural Resources Corporate Policy and Planning
TORONTO (416) 314-1943

Curt Halen
Ministry of Municipal Affairs Land Use Policy Section
TORONTO (416) 585-6230

BOUNDARY BETWEEN KEY WETLAND REGIONS OF ONTARIO





Ontario

Ministry of
Natural Resources
Ministère des
Richesses
naturelles**Fact Sheet****Actualités**

May 1992

Status of Stocks for Lake Erie Commercial Fish Species

The three most important commercial fish species from Lake Erie are yellow perch, walleye and rainbow smelt. The 1992 status of stocks reports for Lake Erie indicate that there will be no major change in the stocks of these three species between 1991 and 1992.

A reduction in yellow perch quota for 1992 is required to promote the long-term availability of the species. The adjustment of harvest levels to protect Lake Erie fish stocks through quota management is consistent with the need for responsible resource management both in Ontario and internationally.

Status of Stocks and Quotas**Yellow Perch (in pounds)**

1990 Quota	1990 Harvest	1991 Quota	1991 Harvest	1992 Quota
10.8 million	7.4 million	7.9 million	4.5 million	4.9 million

Yellow perch has been the mainstay of the commercial fishery. The decline in yellow perch stocks is the result of poor to fair spawning success since 1986. There is no significant improvement in stocks anticipated in 1992 and 1993.

Walleye (in pounds)

1990 Quota	1990 Harvest	1991 Quota	1991 Harvest	1992 Quota
6.8 million	6.6 million	6.2 million	6.2 million	6.8 million

There was poor spawning success from 1987 to 1989 and average success in 1990 and 1991. The 1992 stocks will consist of more smaller, younger fish.

Rainbow Smelt (in pounds)

1990 Quota	1990 Harvest	1991 Quota	1991 Harvest	1992 Quota
20.7 million	17.8 million	20.7 million	20.2 million	21.8 million

Spawning success in 1990 was good but poor in 1991. Smelt are also important as a food source for walleye and salmonids.

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Whitefish (in pounds)

1990 Quota	1990 Harvest	1991 Quota	1991 Harvest	1992 Quota
183,000	99,395	549,000	273,309	741,150

There has been several years of good spawning success and since the late 1980s, there has been an increase in the abundance of lake whitefish.

White Bass (in pounds)

1990 Quota	1990 Harvest	1991 Quota	1991 Harvest	1992 Quota
6.0 million	3.7 million	6.0 million	2.0 million	5.4 million

Since 1986, the spawning success has not been good. White bass stocks have declined in recent years and the fishable population is expected to remain at low levels in 1992.

White Perch (in pounds) - no quota is set for this species

1990 Harvest	1991 Harvest
5.9 million	6.9 million

In 1991, MNR began working with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food (OMAF) to develop markets for white perch. OMAF has organized a market development project to attract European sales of white perch.

Spawning success for white perch has generally been strong since 1984. Because of the white perch population levels, there is a concern that yellow perch may not recover to former high abundance levels.

REMARQUE : Version française disponible.



Fact Sheet

Actualités

May 1992

Recommendations for Changes to the Trees Act

The Ministry of Natural Resources has announced that it intends to improve the Trees Act to provide all municipalities with greater powers for conserving individual trees and woodlots in local communities. As part of the process for revising the Act, MNR has begun public consultation on changes that have been recommended to the province's Trees Act.

Formal review of the Trees Act began in 1990 when MNR and the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) established the Tree Bylaws Advisory Committee. The committee was composed mainly of AMO representatives, with representation from MNR and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs.

The advisory committee has recommended changes to the Act that would give municipalities the right to pass bylaws to control the destruction or removal of trees on private land. The review is part of MNR's Private Woodlands Strategy, a project under the province's Sustainable Forestry Program.

The current Trees Act enables only certain municipalities to pass and enforce tree-cutting bylaws on private lands within their jurisdiction. The recommendations for changes to the Act would extend local control of tree cutting to all municipalities.

Natural Resources Minister Bud Wildman supports the committee's recommendations in principle, and has invited public comment on them before MNR develops proposals for changing the Act. MNR has published *Before You Cut That Tree*, a tabloid which outlines the recommendations of the Tree Bylaws Advisory Committee, and provides readers with some points to consider should they wish to comment on them. **Please submit your comments by June 19, 1992.**

The committee's recommendations include:

- **Extending to all municipalities the right to pass tree-cutting bylaws.** Currently only counties, regions and districts, and municipalities separated from the county are covered by the Act. Metropolitan Toronto, municipalities in northern Ontario, area municipalities, and other local municipalities such as towns and villages have no control over tree cutting on private land.
- **Establishing a framework to address the overlapping jurisdiction between municipalities.** The committee recommends that counties, regions and other district municipalities, also known as upper-tier municipalities, be given control only over stands of one hectare or more, and that towns, villages, and other local municipalities be granted control over smaller stands, windbreak, and single trees. Where an upper-tier municipality does not exist, the local municipality could pass bylaws relating to stands of one hectare or more.



Trees Act -2

- **Increasing the maximum fine to \$500,000 from \$5,000, and granting municipalities the right to require cutting permits, issue stop-work orders, and issue tree protection orders.**
- **Removing all exemptions, and including a definition of "good forestry practice" in the Act.** This would make local tree-cutting bylaws consistent with the province's emphasis on an ecosystem approach to forest management. Broadening the Act would also address woodlot management practices such as harvesting, road building and renewal.
- **Providing for greater co-operation between municipalities and the province through:**
 - training programs for tree bylaw enforcement officers
 - assisting municipalities in developing and enforcing bylaws
 - a public education program for community use.
- **Introducing an appeal process.** When developing guidelines for the appeal process, the ministry will address such questions as:
 - How can interested parties appeal a decision?
 - What defines an "interested party"? Who would be entitled to appeal a bylaw or permit?
 - How can long and expensive legal procedures be avoided?
 - Who will be involved in settling disputes?

Copies of *Before You Cut That Tree*, which outlines the recommendations of the Tree Bylaws Advisory Committee and provides readers with some points to consider should they wish to comment on the recommendations, are available from MNR district offices and the Natural Resources Information Centre, Room M1-73, Macdonald Block, 900 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario M7A 2C1, telephone (416) 314-1553.

Comments and questions about the Trees Act and the advisory committee's recommendations for changes to it should be sent to Mr. Alec Denys, Manager, Private Land Forestry Section, Ministry of Natural Resources, Suite 400, 70 Foster Drive, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario P6A 6V5. **Deadline for public input is June 19, 1992.**

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(Note: Comments submitted will become part of the public record while the Minister of Natural Resources considers amendments to the Trees Act. Comments will be made available for public review upon request, unless privacy is requested pursuant to the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act. If you require that your name, address and comments not be made public, please indicate. This information is collected under the authority of the Ministry of Natural Resources Act, Section 2.)

REMARQUE : Version française disponible.



Fact Sheet

Actualités

March 1992

Community Forestry Pilot Projects

The Ministry of Natural Resources is proceeding with four pilot projects in community forestry that offer different approaches to local involvement in forest resources management. Through these pilot projects, four communities will be able to increase decision-making in the management of their local forests.

MNR's community forestry initiative is part of its commitment to develop sustainable forestry in Ontario. Through the initiative, MNR plans to develop policies that will enhance the opportunities for local involvement in forestry.

Pilot Projects

The four successful pilot project applicants are Geraldton, Wikwemikong First Nation and Elk Lake and the 6/70 Area Economic Diversification Committee, a coalition of six communities -- Smooth Rock Falls, Fauquier, Moonbeam, Kapuskasing, ValRita/Harty and Opatatika.

These proponents were among 22 that applied for the opportunity to develop community forestry pilot projects. A review committee studied the applications and advised Natural Resources Minister Bud Wildman on the final selection.

The review committee was made up of representatives from:

- International Woodworkers of America (Canada)
- Forests for Tomorrow
- Northern Ontario Tourist Outfitters Association
- Northwestern Ontario Chambers of Commerce
- Conservation Council of Ontario
- Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
- Algonquin Forestry Authority
- Union of Ontario Indians
- Ontario Forest Industries Association
- MNR Forest Policy Panel
- Ministry of Natural Resources

Communities interested in developing a pilot project were asked to ensure that five key points were addressed in their application. The key points are:

- the objective or purpose for increasing local involvement in forest resource management
- a description of the community or partners that would be involved in the pilot project
- the geographic area of the proposal
- the aspects of forest resources management in which the community wishes to become involved and the nature of the proposed involvement
- the financial commitment the community is prepared to undertake to implement the pilot project.

During the pilot project stage, MNR's existing commitments or tenure arrangements with forest companies will not be altered. The projects will not displace MNR staff.

MNR will provide technical and financial assistance for the development of the pilot projects. Through a cost-sharing formula, MNR will provide each pilot project with up to \$100,000 in funding. The communities will each provide up to \$50,000 in funding.

The pilot projects represent four different models for community forest management that MNR wishes to study. Under these pilot projects, each community will establish an administrative organization. The next step is to have the communities develop detailed project plans for these pilot projects. There will be public consultations on how to address planning and management activities, which may include access, harvest, renewal and maintenance. The next step is to conduct local public consultations on how to increase local involvement in decision-making on operational decisions such as access, harvest, renewal and maintenance.

Local control is expected to enhance employment opportunities and other economic benefits, as well as social and recreational benefits. For example, employment opportunities may be created locally by a pilot project in forest regeneration or timber harvesting activities that will be administered by the community. Management of local forests by local authorities may also assist in resolving conflicts among resource-users. Recreational facilities may also be created.

MNR will approve the pilot project plans and monitor progress of the pilot projects to ensure that issues of a provincial, national and global nature are also addressed by the communities.

Pilot Project Models

Geraldton

- This project will test local management of a relatively small forest area that is linked to a specific community.
- A local steering group, with representation from key partners, has been operating for some time and was involved in the development of the application.
- Support for the project is strong from neighboring communities and interest groups.
- This model will help provide information on an important question in community forestry -- what is the desirable size of a community forest? Will the forest be large enough to provide long-term self-sufficiency and yet small enough to be manageable locally?

6/70 Area Economic Diversification Committee

- The project involves six communities within a 112 kilometre geographic and economic zone in the Kapuskasing area.
- The communities are Kapuskasing, Val Rita/Harty, Opasatika, Fauquier, Moonbeam and Smooth Rock Falls.
- The proposed area is approximately one Crown forest management unit surrounding the communities, which are along the Highway 11 corridor.
- The proposal provides the opportunity to test a model that involves a group of communities.
- The communities have established a mechanism to plan collectively for the diversification of the local economy.

Wiwewikong First Nation (Manitoulin Island)

- The project provides a model with aboriginal involvement and involves First Nation management of a project.
- It has support from the local community.
- It has been actively pursuing forest management and already has a forest management plan in place.

Elk Lake

- This project has strong level of local support, including support from neighboring communities, interest groups and First Nations.
- The proposal involves the Elk Lake Crown Management Unit and will test community forestry on a relatively large area.

Community Forestry

The pilot projects are one part of MNR's Community Forestry Project. This year, MNR will review existing partnerships -- such as the Agreement Forests Program, the Algonquin Forest Authority and Forest Management Agreements -- to gain additional information on different partnership mechanisms.

The information from the pilot projects and the review of existing partnerships will provide the basis for public discussions and the eventual development of a long-term strategy for community forestry in 1995. The pilot projects are expected to operate until March 31, 1995. The continuation of the pilot projects will have to be evaluated in light of this provincial strategy.

Community forestry is defined as any situation that significantly involves local people in forestry activity. Community forestry may include several municipalities or unorganized communities, labor groups, industrial interests, aboriginal peoples or concerned citizens. Local involvement may vary from a simple, enhanced level of participation in decision-making to direct action, such as tree planting.

REMARQUE : Version française disponible.



Fact Sheet

Actualités

February 1992

Ontario-Windigo-Shibogama Planning Agreement

- The Ontario-Windigo-Shibogama Planning Agreement was signed by the Cat Lake First Nation, the Weagamow Lake First Nation, the Kingfisher Lake First Nation, the Wunnumin Lake First Nation, the Windigo Tribal Council, the Shibogama First Nations Council, and the Government of Ontario.
- Under the Ontario-Windigo-Shibogama Planning Agreement, Ontario will establish two interim planning boards -- the Windigo Planning Board and the Shibogama Planning Board -- for a period of up to five years. After three years, the effectiveness of the boards will be assessed, with a view to possibly establishing more permanent arrangements.
- Each of the interim planning boards will consist of an equal number of representatives from the tribal councils and the Province of Ontario. Both groups will agree on independent chairpersons.
- The Cat Lake First Nation and the Weagamow Lake First Nation are members of the Windigo Tribal Council; representatives of these two First Nations will be named to the Windigo Planning Board.
- The Kingfisher Lake First Nation and the Wunnumin Lake First Nation are members of the Shibogama First Nations Council; representatives of these two First Nations will be named to the Shibogama Planning Board.
- The planning boards will advise the province on land use and resource development in 27,090 square kilometres lying south of Big Trout Lake and north of Pickle Lake in northwestern Ontario. (See attached map.) The Windigo Planning Board will oversee two areas totalling 15,959 square kilometres and the Shibogama Planning Board will oversee an area of 11,131 square kilometres.



- The Planning Boards will prepare a land-use plan for the planning areas within three years.
- The Planning Boards will identify potential opportunities for resource-based economic development and the practice of traditional economic activities. They will also develop models for community participation that are suitable for use in remote Northern Ontario.
- The objectives of the interim planning boards include:
 - protection and enhancement of the environmental quality and character of each planning area;
 - enhancement of the economic, social and cultural development within each planning area;
 - promotion of the traditional economic activities of the four First Nations participating in the agreement;
 - protection of significant religious, cultural and historical sites;
 - identification of development opportunities which support the orderly economic development of northern Ontario; and
 - development of a partnership with First Nation communities to co-operate in the management and planning of development and land use in the areas covered by the agreement.
- The principles governing the interim planning boards include the integration of resource uses, to the extent that they can be made compatible, and provisions for the widest possible public consultation.

REMARQUE : Version française disponible.

SIOUX LOOKOUT

MNR ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

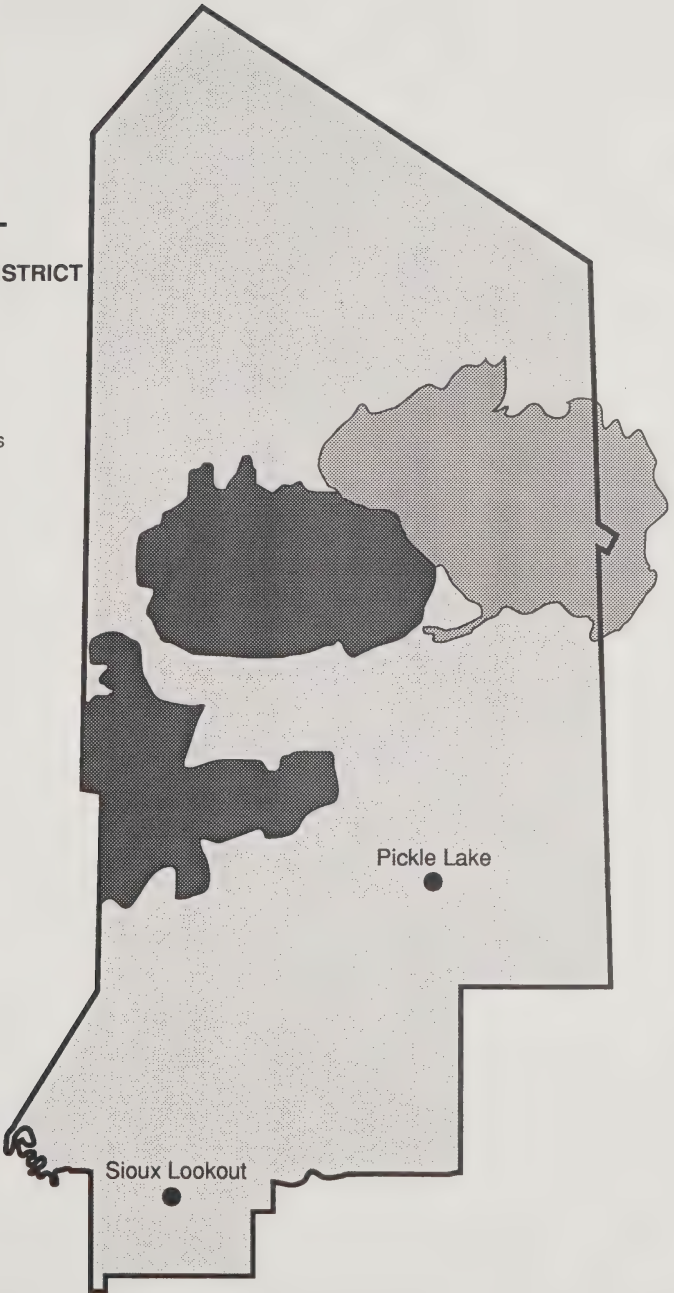
NORTHWEST REGION



Shibogama First Nations
Planning Board Area



Windigo Tribal Council
Planning Board Area





Fact Sheet

Actualités

January 1992

Old-Growth Conservation Initiative

The Minister of Natural Resources has established a Policy Advisory Committee to develop recommendations for a strategy for the conservation of old-growth forest ecosystems in Ontario.

There are many values associated with old-growth forests. They contribute to bio-diversity of the natural environment, and provide areas for scientific research, habitat for wildlife, natural heritage areas and wilderness. Old-growth forests are valuable for tourism and education. They are a natural legacy we must pass on to future generations.

The old growth strategy will include:

- a working definition for old growth;
- the biological, social, cultural, and economic values associated with old growth;
- a framework for the conservation of representative old-growth forests;
- appropriate resource management practices that may be used to maintain old-growth characteristics and values; and
- a recommendation for studies required to gain a better understanding of old-growth forests.

The Policy Advisory Committee will ensure that the public has ample opportunity to provide input into the recommendations for a strategy, and that the strategy reflects the public opinion received. The members of the Policy Advisory Committee are:

- **Brennain Lloyd** (Chair), of North Bay, a community organizer working with citizen's groups and a member of Northwatch, an environmental organization focusing on environmental and social justice issues in northeastern Ontario;
- **Vivienne Ball** of Sault Ste. Marie, a registered professional forester and chief forester with Lajambe Forest Products Ltd.;
- **Kim Ginter** of Ear Falls, president of Local 324 Canadian Paperworkers Union in Dryden;
- **Tim Gray** of Toronto, executive director of the Wildlands League, a chapter of the Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society;
- **Mary Laronde** of Bear Island, Lake Temagami, stewardship director for the Temagami Anishnabai;
- **Reverend Monica Moore** of Englehart, Englehart Pastoral Charge, United Church;
- **Bill McGuinty** of Kirkland Lake, president of the Northeastern Prospectors' Association;



Policy Advisory Committee members (continued):

- **Paula Neice** of Kars, an associate in the consulting firm of Ecologistics Ltd;
- **Clayton Shawana** of Wikwemikong, general manager of the Wikwemikong Development Commission;
- **Fiona White** of Port Hope, masters degree in education and considerable teaching experience.

The Policy Advisory Committee will be assisted by a 10-member Scientific Advisory Committee that will:

- provide scientific information and advice;
- provide the guidance required to achieve objectives;
- review the strategy to ensure that it is based on sound scientific principles.

The scientists who have agreed to participate on the Scientific Advisory Committee are:

- **Dr. David DeYoe** (Chair), Manager, Applied Science and Technology, Ministry of Natural Resources;
- **Dr. Adele Crowder**, Queen's University, Department of Biology;
- **Dr. Stephen Kellert**, Yale University, School of Forestry and Environmental Studies;
- **Dr. Douglas Larson**, University of Guelph, Department of Botany;
- **Dr. Paul Maycock**, University of Toronto, Department of Botany;
- **Dr. Dennis Parkinson**, University of Calgary, Department of Biological Sciences;
- **David Peerla**, Greenpeace, National Forests Campaign;
- **Dr. Peter Quinby**, Wilfrid Laurier University, Environmental Consultant;
- **Dr. Jennifer Shay**, University of Manitoba, Department of Botany;
- **Dr. Daniel Welsh**, Canadian Wildlife Service.

The ministry has also organized a three-person, internal secretariat to provide liaison and administrative support for the committees.

The Policy Advisory Committee will present a draft interim strategy to the Minister for old-growth white and red pine forest ecosystems by the end of 1992.

The final recommendations on an old-growth strategy covering other forest types is to be completed by the end of 1993.

The old-growth conservation initiative is one of several projects within Ontario's Sustainable Forestry Program. The strategy will conform to the ministry's comprehensive forest policy framework being developed by the Forest Policy Panel.



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May 1991

WENDABAN STEWARDSHIP AUTHORITY

- **Desmond D. Anthony** (Chair) is associate professor and head of biological and environmental sciences at Nipissing University College in North Bay. He has done extensive ecological and environmental research and consulting.

Ontario Representatives

- **Ivor Horncastle** operates a tourist lodge on Lake Temagami. He has been involved in natural resources issues in the Temagami area since 1987, as a member of the Temagami Area Working Group and the Temagami Advisory Council. He is also a member of the Comprehensive Planning Council.
- **Terry Fiset** has been reeve of the Township of James (Elk Lake) since 1985. He is a director of H. Fiset & Sons Ltd. of Elk Lake, a timber company.
- **Barb Martin** of New Liskeard has worked as a teacher and high school counsellor, and has led a number of organizations providing services for children and families. She is past president of the board of directors of Family and Children's Services for the District of Timiskaming.
- **Joel Acton** of Haileybury is a press and line operator with Grant Forest Products Ltd. He has been a labor union executive for the past four years.
- **Bruce W. Hodgins** is a professor of history at Trent University in Peterborough. He has been director and president of Camp Wanapitei Coed Camps Ltd. on Lake Temagami since 1971, and is a member of the Temagami Lakes Association.
- **Kathy Ingwersen** of New Liskeard is northern promoter and site manager for the Wanapitei Youth Camp on Lake Temagami. She has been active as a member of the Temagami Wilderness Society, Northwatch and the Temiskaming Peace Alliance.

Teme-Augama Anishnabai Representatives:

- Rita O'Sullivan has been second chief of the Teme-Augama Anishnabai since 1975, and currently holds the Public Relations and Citizen Liaison portfolio. A respected Elder of the Kingfisher clan, she was raised on the Ayandackwe family territory and at Bear Island, where she now resides.
- Joe Twain was born at Elk Island and belongs to the Loon clan. His family's traditional lands are the Caya'gwog'zi territory. At present, he lives in North Bay, where he is a member of the International Laborers Union.
- Peter Brown McMillen of the Kingfisher clan resides in the north arm of Lake Temagami. His background includes a Master of Science degree in speech communications, membership in the International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employees and a past membership in the United Steelworkers of America where he served on the grievance committee.
- Doug McKenzie is Director of Negotiations for the Teme-Augama Anishnabai, a position he also held in the first negotiations attempt in the early 1980s. For many years, he served the Bear Island community as Manager and Economic Development officer. Mr. McKenzie belongs to the Kingfisher clan, whose traditional lands are the Nebanegwune territory.
- Mary Laronde of Temagami is Stewardship Director for the Teme-Augama Anishnabai and as a member of the Executive Tribal Council currently holds the Land and Resources portfolio. For several years, she was public information officer for the Teme-Augama Anishnabai. She is from the Caribou clan, whose traditional lands are the Kaminockawa territory.
- John Turner is a member of the youth council. He is employed by the George Mathias Construction company and resides at Bear Island. He belongs to the Caribou clan, whose traditional lands are the Kaminockawa territory.

Ontario chief negotiator: Barton Feilders, previously manager of native affairs for the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Teme-Augama Anishnabai director of negotiations: Doug McKenzie.

ADDENDUM

ADDENDUM TO THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING MADE
APRIL 23, 1990 BETWEEN THE TEME-AUGAMA ANISHNABI AND
THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

WHEREAS the Teme-Augama Anishnabai and the Province of Ontario
(hereinafter Ontario) entered into a Memorandum of Understanding on
April 23, 1990, hereinafter called the MOU, in which the Teme-Augama
Anishnabai and Ontario agreed to the creation of a Stewardship Council;

AND WHEREAS Ontario intends to legislatively fulfil its commitment to the
terms of the MOU regarding the Stewardship Council;

AND WHEREAS the Teme-Augama Anishnabai and Ontario agree to work
together to determine the most appropriate legislative means of implementing
the terms of the MOU regarding the Stewardship Council;

AND WHEREAS the Teme-Augama Anishnabai and Ontario wish to add
provisions to the MOU in order to jointly begin the process of establishing and
making operational a Stewardship Council to be known as the Wendaban
Stewardship Authority;

AND WHEREAS the Teme-Augama Anishnabai have selected six (6) members
to participate in the Wendaban Stewardship Authority;

AND WHEREAS Ontario has selected six (6) members to participate in the
Wendaban Stewardship Authority;

AND WHEREAS the Teme-Augama Anishnabai and Ontario have agreed to
the joint selection of a chairperson for the Wendaban Stewardship Authority;

AND WHEREAS this addendum is supplemental to the MOU dated April 23,
1990, between the same parties;

AND WHEREAS the parties intend to add provisions to the MOU in the
manner set out below:

NOW THEREFORE:

1. The MOU is amended by adding the provisions contained in Schedule "A";
2. All other provisions of the MOU shall remain the same;
3. The MOU, as amended hereby, shall continue in force.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have executed this addendum on behalf of the Teme-Augama Anishnabai by

Chief Gary Potts

Chief Rita O'Sullivan

on behalf of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
in right of The Province of Ontario by

C.J. (Bud) Wildman
Minister of Natural Resources
Minister Responsible for Native Affairs

DATED this ____ day of May, 1991.

SCHEDULE A

WENDABAN STEWARDSHIP AUTHORITY TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Stewardship Council shall be known as the Wendaban Stewardship Authority and shall operate in accordance with the Terms of Reference described below:

1. MANDATE

- 1.1 The Wendaban Stewardship Authority shall monitor, undertake studies of, and plan for, all uses of and activities on the land within its area of jurisdiction, and report its findings from time to time to the Teme-Augama Anishnabai and Ontario.
- 1.2 It is the intention of the Teme-Augama Anishnabai and Ontario to assign responsibility to the Wendaban Stewardship Authority to plan, decide, implement, enforce, regulate, and monitor all uses of and activities on the land within its area of jurisdiction.

2. AREA OF JURISDICTION

- 2.1 The area of jurisdiction of the Wendaban Stewardship Authority shall include the geographic townships of Delhi, Shelburne, Canton and Acadia.

3. MEMBERSHIP

- 3.1 The Wendaban Stewardship Authority shall be comprised of equal representation of the two parties, with one-half of the members appointed by the Teme-Augama Anishnabai and one-half of the members appointed by the Province of Ontario.

- 3.2 The Teme-Augama Anishnabai and the Province of Ontario, upon mutual agreement, shall appoint a non-voting chairperson.
- 3.3 The Government of Ontario shall appoint six (6) members and the Teme-Augama Anishnabai shall appoint six (6) members. All initial appointments shall be for a one year term.
- 3.4 Following one year of operation of the Authority, the Teme-Augama Anishnabai and the Province of Ontario shall review the terms of the appointments.

4. FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

- 4.1 In fulfilling its mandate the Wendaban Stewardship Authority shall adhere to the following principles:
 - (a) the primary goal of land stewardship is Sustained Life wherein the natural integrity of the land and of all life forms therein and thereon are maintained;
 - (b) uses of and activities on the land will follow the principle of Sustainable Development;
 - (c) to meet the above principles, co-existence between the Teme-Augama Anishnabai and the people of Ontario is necessary; and
 - (d) within these principles, a public involvement process will be established by the Authority.

5. FRAMEWORK FOR PROCEEDING

- 5.1 The Wendaban Stewardship Authority shall hold a minimum of four meetings annually.
- 5.2 All meetings of the Wendaban Stewardship Authority shall be open to the public with the exception of those meetings called in camera by the chairperson.
- 5.3 A quorum shall be eight members, excluding the chairperson.
- 5.4 The Wendaban Stewardship Authority shall reach decisions by consensus. Consensus shall be agreement by no less than two-thirds of the membership of the Authority, excluding the chairperson.

6. OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

- 6.1 The Wendaban Stewardship Authority shall establish its operating procedures.
- 6.2 The Wendaban Stewardship Authority may establish an office and hire such staff as is necessary to carry out its functions and duties.
- 6.3 The Wendaban Stewardship Authority may request the secondment of staff from the Province of Ontario or the Teme-Augama Anishnabai, with the concurrence of the contributing party, to carry out specific duties and tasks.
- 6.4 The Province of Ontario shall provide sufficient financial support to the Wendaban Stewardship Authority so that it may perform its duties, in accordance with an approved budget.
- 6.5 The Wendaban Stewardship Authority shall prepare and submit its budget to the Province of Ontario and to the Teme-Augama Anishnabai Council for approval.
- 6.6 The Wendaban Stewardship Authority shall submit an audited annual financial statement to the Province of Ontario and to the Teme-Augama Anishnabai Council.

7. ROLE OF THE CHAIRPERSON

- 7.1 The Chairperson shall be responsible for:
 - calling meetings;
 - preparing reports of meetings;
 - establishing meeting agendas;
 - reporting to the Teme-Augama Anishnabai and the Province of Ontario;
 - directing staff
 - liaison with the public and media;
 - compliance with the Terms of Reference of the Authority;
 - calling in-camera meetings, with reason;
 - building consensus amongst members of the Authority;
 - calling votes.
- 7.2 The Chairperson shall conduct meetings in an objective and unbiased fashion.

- 7.3 The Chairperson may recommend the use of alternative techniques for achievement of consensus, which may include:

- (a) appointment of a fact-finder;
- (b) appointment of a facilitator;
- (c) establishment of a process of non-binding arbitration; and
- (d) any other non-binding techniques for decision-making.

8. AMENDING PROCEDURE

- 8.1 The Terms of Reference of the Authority may be amended with the consent of the Province of Ontario and the Teme-Augama Anishnabai.

9. APPEAL PROCESS

- 9.1 The Wendaban Stewardship Authority shall make recommendations to the Teme-Augama Anishnabai and Ontario regarding appeal procedures for inclusion in the intended new legislation.

10. INTERPRETATION

- 10.1 The establishment of the Wendaban Stewardship Authority and the participation of the Teme-Augama Anishnabai and the Province of Ontario in it is without prejudice to the position of either in the land claim and the settlement or other disposition of it.

- 10.2 Sustained Life shall mean:

The enduring cycle whereby currently living organisms live, then must die, fall to the earth, become decomposed, be combined with elements from earth, air, and water to give continuing life to the land, including all biological life forms within it. Sustained life emphasizes the self-renewal of the land through the life, death and recycling of current life to provide nutrients in combination with earth, air, and water that will support continuous life.

- 10.3 Sustainable Development shall mean:

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

WHEREAS Ontario and the Teme-Augama Anishnabai agree to work toward a Treaty of Co-Existence so that our peoples can live in harmony;

AND WHEREAS Stewardship of the land will form a Fundamental Basis of Co-Existence;

AND WHEREAS the Stewardship of the Teme-Augama Anishnabai Homeland is crucial to the future of all peoples of Ontario;

AND WHEREAS participation of the Teme-Augama Anishnabai is essential;

THEREFORE, INITIALLY, IT IS RESOLVED THAT for the four townships of Delhi, Acadia, Shelburne, and Canton:

- a) a Stewardship Council will be created;*
- b) the Council will be made up as follows: 50% Council members appointed by the Teme-Augama Anishnabai and 50% appointed by Ontario, and a neutral chair agreed to by both Ontario and the Teme-Augama Anishnabai;*
- c) no timber licences will be issued without the approval of the Stewardship Council;*
- d) the parties agree to establish an evaluation process;*
- e) the parties agree to jointly review the results of this evaluation to facilitate their consideration of the possibility of extending the concept of shared stewardship to n'Daki-Menan.*

An interim bi-lateral process is agreed to. It involves:

- a) the Teme-Augama Anishnabai examining and consulting with the Ministry of Natural Resources on the Latchford and Temagami Crown Management Unit Plans;*
- b) the Teme-Augama Anishnabai making recommendations as to how the plans should be modified;*
- c) the Ministry of Natural Resources undertaking to modify the plans where feasible.*

The Ministry of Natural Resources will provide the Teme-Augama Anishnabai with the timber management plans covering the balance of the Teme-Augama Anishnabai lands with a view to further consultation and modification possibilities for 1991 and beyond.

FURTHER IT IS RESOLVED THAT core funding for three years consistent with the above will be provided to the Teme-Augama Anishnabai to meet their monetary needs for the Stewardship Council, the bi-lateral process as stated herein, and the Treaty Negotiation process.

FINALLY, it is agreed that all three processes will proceed concurrently.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF this agreement has been executed on behalf of the TEME-AUGAMA ANISHABAI by

Chief Gary Potts

Chief Rita O'Sullivan

*on behalf of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
in right of the Province of Ontario by*

*The Honourable Lyn McLeod
Minister of Natural Resources*

*The Honourable Ian Scott
Minister Responsible for Native Affairs*

DATED this 23rd Day of April, 1990.



TEME-AUGAMA ANISHNABAI

(The Deep Water People)

BEAR ISLAND — LAKE TEMAGAMI, ONTARIO

POH 1CO

Telephone (705) 237-8943



MAY 23, 1991

STATEMENT BY CHIEF GARY POTTS

AT THE SIGNING OF THE ADDENDUM TO THE MEMORANDUM OF
UNDERSTANDING FORMING THE WENDABAN STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL

WELCOME TO N'DAKI-MENAN. IT GIVES ME GREAT
PLEASURE TO INTRODUCE THE TEME-AUGAMA ANISHNABAI
REPRESENTATIVES TO THE WENDABAN STEWARDSHIP AUTHORITY:
DOUG MCKENZIE, RITA O'SULLIVAN, MARY LARONDE,
JOE TWAIN, JOHN TURNER, AND PETER MCMILLEN.

AFTER 114 YEARS, THE GRAIL OF THE TEME-AUGAMA
ANISHNABAI FOR JUSTICE HAS COME HOME. TO-DAYS SIGNING
OF THE ADDENDUM TO THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING OF
APRIL 23, 1990 CREATES A FORMAL STRUCTURE FOR SHARED
JURISDICTION ON APPROXIMATELY 3.5% OF OUR HOMELAND,
N'DAKI-MENAN.

THIS IS A POSITIVE STEP. ALL OF OUR DESCENDANTS
WHO WILL BE LIVING ON THIS LAND IN THE YEAR 2387 ARE
DEPENDENT UPON OUR WISE STEWARDSHIP OF LAND AND OF NON-
HUMAN LIFE NOW. THIS IS OUR RESPONSIBILITY.

THE TEME-AUGAMA ANISHNABAI CAN NOT SHED OUR
MEMORIES OF THE SUPPRESSION AND RACISM THAT WE HAVE
SUFFERED OVER THE PAST 114 YEARS. WE KNOW FULL WELL
THAT A CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT CAN EASILY RESULT IN THE
REVERSAL OF AGREEMENTS REACHED BY PREVIOUS GOVERNMENTS.

WE APPRECIATE THAT THIS GOVERNMENT IS IMPLEMENTING THE AGREEMENT WE MADE WITH ITS PREDECESSOR.

HOWEVER FOR THE NEXT WEEK, MAY 27 TO MAY 30, OUR HEARTS AND OUR EYES WILL BE IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA. WE HOPE THAT, WHEN THEY PASS JUDGEMENT, IT WILL REFLECT OUR TRUTH THAT WE HAVE NEVER SURRENDERED OUR HOMELAND. A SUPREME COURT RULING REVERSING THE LOWER COURT DECISIONS WILL INSURE THAT NO GOVERNMENT IN THE FUTURE WILL BE ABLE TO WITHDRAW THE JUSTICE WE ARE NOW BEGINNING TO ACHIEVE.

WITH THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING, WE ARE SEEKING A TREATY OF CO-EXISTENCE WITH ONTARIO, A TREATY THAT REFLECTS OUR HERITAGE DEVELOPED THROUGH THE THOUSANDS OF YEARS WE HAVE LIVED ON AND WITH OUR HOMELAND. WE ARE PLEASED THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS INITIATED ITS CITIZENS FORUM, COMPLEMENTARY TO THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING. CONSULTATION WITH OUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBOURS RESIDING ON N'DAKI-MENAN, WE BELIEVE, IS NECESSARY, VALUABLE AND LONG OVER-DUE. HOWEVER AS WE OFTEN POINTED OUT DURING THE ERA OF THE TEMAGAMI ADVISORY GROUP, NO GOVERNMENT, SAVING OUR OWN, HAS THE RIGHT TO PLAN FOR OUR HOMELAND; NEITHER THE GOVERNMENT THAT IGNORES US NOR THE GOVERNMENT THAT MAKES TREATY WITH US CAN PLAN FOR OUR LANDS UNILATERALLY. WE ARE HEARTENED BY THE MINISTER'S STATEMENT THAT HIS OFFICIALS WILL EXPLORE WAYS OF JOINTLY PLANNING FOR OUR HOMELAND'S FUTURE AND, WE

HOPE, FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THOSE VERY SAD AREAS OF N'DAKI-MENAN THAT HAVE BEEN DEVASTATED AND DESTROYED BY THE POOR PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF THE PAST.

ONE YEAR AGO, IN TORONTO, ONTARIO AND THE TEME-AUGAMA ANISHNABAI TOOK A GIANT STEP WITH THE SIGNING OF THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING AGREEING, AFTER SO MANY YEARS, TO NEGOTIATE A TREATY OF CO-EXISTENCE. TODAY, IN N'DAKI-MENAN, WE HAVE TAKEN ANOTHER STEP ALONG THIS PATH WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WENDABAN STEWARDSHIP AUTHORITY, OUR FIRST ON-THE-GROUND ATTEMPT AT JOINT STEWARDSHIP.

OUR TASK TODAY, THE TASK OF THE WENDABAN STEWARDSHIP AUTHORITY, OF ONTARIO AND OF THE TEME-AUGAMA ANISHNABAI IS TO STEWARD THE LAND AND ALL LIFE ON THE LAND SO THAT ALL OF OUR DESCENDANTS IN 2387 WILL, AS DO WE, BREATHE CLEAN AIR, DRINK CLEAN WATER, WALK AMONG TALL PINES, EAT TROUT AND BE ONE WITH THIS BEAUTIFUL LAND N'DAKI-MENAN. WELCOME TO OUR HOMELAND, WHICH HAS BEEN OUR CROWN AND SOURCE OF GOVERNMENT FOR THOUSANDS OF YEARS AND WILL BE FOR THOUSANDS OF YEARS TO COME WITH THE HELP OF THE GREAT SPIRIT.

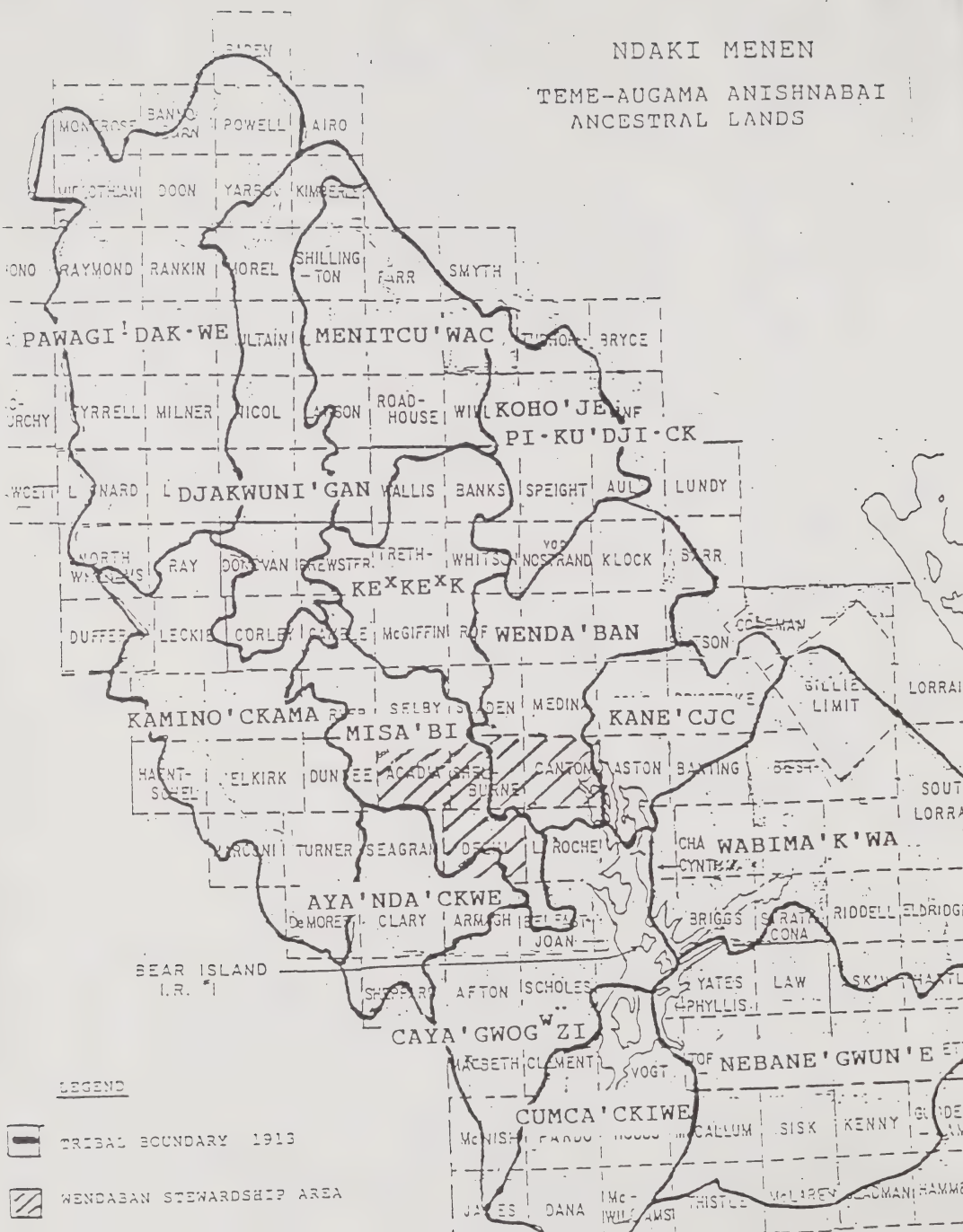
CHI MEEGWETCH.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

MARY LARONDE
TEME-AUGAMA ANISHNABAI
BEAR ISLAND
LAKE TEMAGAMI, ON
POH 1C0
(705) 237-8933

NDAKI MENEN

TEME-AUGAMA ANISHNABAI
ANCESTRAL LANDS





192011
NR
- F17

May 1991

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING COUNCIL

- **Roman Brozowski** (Chair) is dean of arts and science at Nipissing University College in North Bay. He was previously chair of the Temagami Advisory Council.
- **Nicol G. Seguin** of Field has worked for 13 years in the forest industry. Since 1987 he has been a self-employed silvicultural contractor. From 1985 to 1988 he was a town councillor for the Municipality of Field Township.
- **Kathy Hakola** of Cobalt is an elementary school guidance counsellor with the Temiskaming Board of Education. She is a member of many local arts and education groups.
- **John D. Frey** was dean of the Haileybury School of Mines of the Northern College of Applied Arts and Technology, from 1967 to 1989. Now retired, he lives in Haileybury.
- **Gary C. O'Connor** is co-ordinator of alternative education programs, École Secondaire Franco-Cité, in Sturgeon Falls. He has been active in local community groups and is currently a member of the Children's Services Review Board, Ministry of Community and Social Services.
- **Nickie Plumstead** owns and operates North Bay Marine with her husband, William. She has been a municipal councillor and deputy reeve for the Township of Temagami, and a director of the Temagami Chamber of Commerce and the Temagami Lakes Association.
- **Ron Magee** of New Liskeard is a forestry consultant. He has worked as a forester and has taught in the business administration program of the Northern College of Applied Arts and Technology in Kirkland Lake.
- **Suzanne Gooderham** of Temagami runs G.R. Gooderham Construction with her husband, Gerry. She is a member of the Temagami Lakes Association, the Temagami Area Planning Board, and was a member of the Temagami Advisory Council from 1988 to 1991.

- **Robert Beach** of New Liskeard is an equipment supervisor with the Ministry of Transportation. He is an active member of the Ontario Federation of Naturalists, and was a member of the Temagami Advisory Council from 1988 to 1991.
- **Larry Jackson** works in the MacMillan Bloedel Corrugating Medium paper mill in Sturgeon Falls. He is vice-president of Local 7135, Canadian Paperworkers Union.
- **George L. Lefebvre** is mayor of the Town of Latchford. He worked at the Sherman Mine in Temagami from 1967 to 1973, and from 1977 to 1990. He is now conducting research for a publication on the history of Latchford and the Montreal River.
- **Larry Wiwchar** of Cobalt is a teacher at the New Liskeard Secondary School. He is a member of the Coleman Townships Municipal Council, and council representative on the Temiskaming Municipal Association.
- **Ivor Horncastle** operates a tourist lodge on Lake Temagami. He has been involved in natural resources issues in the Temagami area since 1987, as a member of the Temagami Area Working Group and the Temagami Advisory Council. He is also a member of the Wendaban Stewardship Authority.

REMARQUE : Version française disponible.



Ontario

Ministry of Ministère des
Natural Richesses
Resources naturelles

May 1991

Comprehensive Planning Council for Temagami

Terms of Reference

- recommend to the Minister of Natural Resources, in an advisory capacity, a Comprehensive Plan for the area, excluding the area managed by the Wendaban Stewardship Authority;
- manage the public consultation process in the development of the Comprehensive Plan;
- provide advice on on-going land use and resource management decisions, until such time as the Plan is approved;
- provide advice to the Minister of Natural Resources regarding alternative mechanism for third party interests to provide input into the negotiations with the Teme-Augama Anishnabai;
- prepare, in co-operation with the Chief Negotiator and the Ministry of Natural Resources, operational terms of reference and recommend any required clarifications or modifications to the terms of reference.

Note: The Comprehensive Planning Council will consist of 13 members, including a chairperson, appointed by Order-in-Council, for a term of two years.

The Chief Negotiator is to encourage the Teme-Augama Anishnabai to become involved in the comprehensive planning program.

- end -



FACT SHEET

CARON
NR
- F17

Crown Land Pilot Project

The camping component of the Crown land recreation pilot project affects non-residents of Canada who camp on Crown land in a 239,000-square-kilometre area of northwestern Ontario. This area comprises the ministry's Northwestern Region and the Administrative District of Atikokan.

The component, designed to ensure a reasonable economic return for non-resident use of Ontario's high quality recreational resources, is also intended to stimulate tourism, while assisting in the conservation of the region's valuable fish and wildlife resources.

Certain popular Crown land camping sites traditionally frequented by non-residents will be managed, under agreement, by the private sector.



FACT SHEET

CALON
NR

WETLANDS

- A wetland is defined as land covered by standing water not usually deeper than two metres.

- The four types of wetland are:

- swamp -- wooded areas where shallow water persists for long periods.
- marsh -- a periodically inundated, grassy area having primarily aquatic plants.
- bog -- a stagnant pool consisting mainly of sphagnum mosses.
- fen -- mosses, sedges, grasses, reeds, shrubs, trees, found mainly in the North.

BENEFITS OF WETLANDS

Ecological benefits

- Wetlands provide habitat for certain unique and endangered plants, animals and birds. Wetlands support plants and wildlife that are very different from those found on dry land.
- As reservoirs, wetlands contribute to the quality and quantity of water. Some wetlands improve polluted water; others reduce the impact of flooding.

Social benefits

- Wetlands support recreational activities such as hunting, fishing, birdwatching, camping, cottaging and touring.
- Wetlands serve as outdoor laboratories for environmental studies.

Economic benefits

- Wetlands are sources of timber, peat and wild rice. They are also habitats for waterfowl, furbearers and fish.
- Some wetlands contain organic soils used for crops like carrots, onions, and celery.

Water quality

Wetlands improve water quality by removing pollutants.

PROTECTION OF WETLANDS

- At one time, Ontario had almost 50-million hectares of wetland, of which over two million hectares were in southern Ontario.
- Only 13 to 22 per cent of the original southern Ontario wetlands remain.
- Ontario has more than 10,000 individual wetlands. About 40 per cent are less than four hectares in size.
- Wetland loss is caused by shoreline disturbance, land clearing, drainage, filling or impoundment.
- Often the natural value of wetlands was overlooked by planners and decision makers. On April 29, 1980, the Land Use Committee of the Cabinet Committee for Resources Development approved the composition and terms of reference of a Wetlands Policy Development Subcommittee.
- The eight-member committee comprised representatives of the Ontario ministries of Natural Resources, Northern Affairs, Inter-governmental Affairs, Municipal Affairs and Housing, Treasury and Economics, Agriculture and Food, and Environment.
- In September, 1980, the Minister of Natural Resources released a discussion paper called Towards a Wetland Policy for Ontario, which invited public response. About 500 written comments and briefs were sent to the Minister of Natural Resources in response to this discussion paper.
- In September, 1981, the ministry contributed \$5,000 and sponsored the Federation of Ontario Naturalists Wetlands Conference in Toronto. The ministry was represented on the planning committee and staff from the ministry presented papers.
- In March, 1981, to March, 1984, a joint federal-provincial committee -- composed of representatives from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Canada, with the co-operation of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists and Ducks Unlimited (Canada) -- developed the Provincial Evaluation System.
- 1983 -- The ministry staff presented papers at the Soil Conservation Society's workshop on wetlands in Alliston.



FACT SHEET

CALON
NR
- F17

November 1985

ONTARIO RABIES STATISTICS -- 1984-85

- 1,585 cases of rabies were diagnosed from 41 counties, regional municipalities and districts in Ontario from April 1, 1984 to March 31, 1985.
- Among wildlife, red fox and striped skunk accounted for 73 per cent of total rabies cases, followed by bats at three per cent. Cattle accounted for 11 per cent of the total rabies cases, the highest incidence among domestic animals. Cats accounted for four per cent and dogs three per cent.
- The first diagnosis of a rabid otter in Ontario occurred during this period in the Parry Sound District. One white-tailed deer, found in Simcoe County, was diagnosed to have rabies.
- The Ontario Ministry of Health provided post-exposure rabies vaccination for 2,200 people in 1984, an 11 per cent decrease over 1983.
- A study of statistics from a distribution breakdown of rabies by county, region and district (see Table 1) can indicate how major outbreaks are related, and how they are likely to spread.
- For example, the unusually high fox rabies incidence in York regional municipality during 1984-85 came after a skunk rabies outbreak predominantly in Metro Toronto, and the fox outbreak in adjacent Durham Region during 1983-84.

more ...

- The 1984-85 period had the highest incidence of bat rabies since it was first diagnosed in Ontario in 1961.
- The big brown bat accounted for 95 per cent of the 52 cases diagnosed.
- Approximately 75 per cent of rabid bats have been reported from large urban areas. Bat rabies peaks from July to September when bats are the most active.
- Raccoon rabies in Ontario is low with only 14 cases diagnosed in 1984-85. However, there is concern that a raccoon rabies strain from southeastern United States -- different from the rabies strain in foxes and skunks -- may spread into Ontario. Canadian officials have been alerted to illegal importation of wildlife by tourists or hunters to prevent an introduction of the southeastern raccoon rabies strain into Ontario.

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EDITORS: Please note attached tables and maps.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Dr. Charles MacInnes
Wildlife Research
MAPLE (416) 832-2761

Diagnosed/Clinical Rabies Cases by Administrative Region¹ April 1, 1984 to March 31, 1985²

County/ Regional Munic./ District	Domestic							Wildlife										Total
	Dog	Cat	Cattle	Horse	Sheep	Swine	Goat	Fox	Skunk	Bats	Raccoon	Coyote	Ground Hog	Wolf	Deer	Rabbit	Other	
Brant		1	1					2		2								6
Bruce	3	5	15	1	4		3	44	7									82
Dufferin	1		5					10	2									19
Dundas	1	2	1					14						1				18
Durham ¹	1	1	4	3				32	25									69
Elgin	1	2	1			1		11	2	3								19
Frontenac	1	3	6					17	12			1						40
Glengarry	2	1	2	1		1		23	3	1								37
Grenville	2	1	2		1			18	3	2								28
Grey	5	4	35	2	12	1	3	74	31			1				1		169
Haldimand- Norfolk ¹	5	6	7		7		1	33	5									64
Haliburton								4		1								5
Halton	11			1				1	6									9
Hamilton- Wentworth ²	1	1	1					1	2									6
Hastings	1		1					15	2									19
Huron	2		3			8		14	8				1					36
Kent						1		1	8	1								11
Lambton		2	2					8	10	3			1					26
Lanark	4		3					43	12	2	1							65
Leeds			1			2		7		2								12
Lennox- Addington		1	1					3										5
Middlesex	1		2					5	16	3								27
Muskoka		2	2					30	2									36
Niagara ¹								11	1	1								14
Northumberland	1	5	8	3			1	58	9		2	2						89
Ottawa- Carleton ¹	2	1	8					31	3	9								54
Oxford		1	2					2	5									10
Parry Sound								24	1								1	26
Peel	1	3	2					4										10
Perth			1			2		8	11									22
Peterborough	4	3	5				1	23	7	1	2	1		1				48
Prescott								7		1								8
Prince Edward								1	1									2
Renfrew					1			4	1									6
Russell			1					5	1	1								8
Simcoe	4	5	11		1	2		47	72	6	2				1			153
Stormont			1	1				25	1			2						30
Victoria	1	6	6				1	32	11		3							60
Waterloo		1	3					3	20	2								29
Wellington		3				1		14	25	5			1					56
York (including Metro Toronto)	4	5	15			1	1	94	25	5	2							152
Tot. Diagnosed	49	64	168	14	26	20	11	803	350	52	14	6	3	2	1	1	1	1585
Tot. Clinicals			100	2	17	5	2											126
Grand Total	49	64	268	16	43	25	13	803	350	52	14	6	3	2	1	1	1	1711

¹ Contemporary administrative regions used on chart, while Agriculture Canada lists data via traditional counties.

² Data courtesy of Agriculture Canada.

The following species were diagnosed rabid¹ by the Animal Diseases Research Institute, Agriculture Canada, during 1984-85:

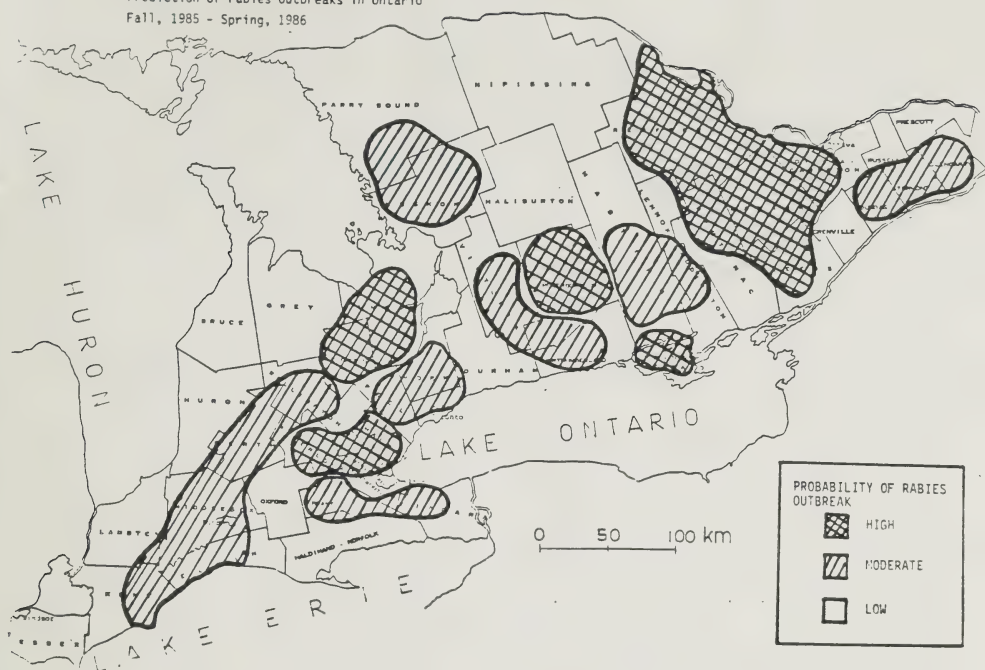
Wildlife			Domestic		
Fox	803	51%	Cattle	168	11%
Skunk	350	22%	Cat	64	4%
Bats	52	3%	Dog	49	3%
Raccoon	14	1%	Sheep	26	2%
Coyote	6	T ³	Swine	20	1%
Wolf ²	2	T	Horse	14	1%
Rabbit	1	T	Goat	11	1%
Deer	1	T			
Otter	1	T			
Total	1233	78%	Total	352	22%

¹ This does not include clinically diagnosed cases.

² Not confirmed wolf (*Canis lupus*), probably coyote (*Canis latrans*)

³ T < 1%

Prediction of rabies outbreaks in Ontario
Fall, 1985 - Spring, 1986



Annual number of diagnosed bat rabies cases (1961/62-1984/85) & distribution of bat rabies cases by month during 1984-85





FACT SHEET

CARON

NR

F17

July 31, 1986

ONTARIO RESIDENT SPORT FISHING LICENCE

- Ontario will introduce a resident sport fishing licence January 1, 1987. There will be a \$10 annual resident sport fishing licence and a \$5 four-day licence.
- Most residents of Ontario between the ages of 18 and 64 will require a licence to fish.
- Ontario's senior citizens (people aged 65 years and more) will not be required to purchase a licence.
- Status Indians fishing on their reserves or in their treaty areas will not be required to purchase a licence.
- Disabled people will also not be required to purchase a licence.
- An Ontario Fisheries Advisory Council will be established to advise the Minister on fisheries management and fisheries expenditures. Council members will be chosen by the Minister and will reflect the geographical and socio-economic diversity of the province.
- The new resident sport fishing licence will replace other Ontario resident licences such as the resident seine-net licence to take smelt for personal use, and the anglers bait-fish licence.
- Licences will be issued through MNR's network of private licence issuers. To meet the demand, it is estimated that up to 275 additional private issuers may be required, mainly in southern Ontario. MNR district offices will also issue licences.
- Funds equivalent to the amount generated by the licence will be spent on such activities as the Community Fisheries Involvement Program, fish habitat rehabilitation, fish culture facilities, sport fish enhancement, experimental fisheries management, and upgrading law enforcement.

- Some examples of programs that will be aided by licence revenue include the improvement of walleye fishing in northern Ontario; the introduction of Skamania steelhead trout in Lake Huron; and stocking of Atlantic salmon in Lake Ontario. As well, there will be emphasis on public involvement in fisheries management through such programs as the Community Fisheries Involvement Program (CFIP) and the Ontario Fisheries Advisory Council which will respond to public input regarding funds for fisheries projects.
- In addition to improving the quality of fishing, the fisheries program will also stimulate increased employment and recreational opportunities, and increase the public's understanding of fisheries management.
- The cost of administering the licence will be approximately 12 per cent of the licence revenue and will be used for printing, distribution, issuing, accounting, and payment of issuing fees to private issuers.
- The ministry estimates that over one million resident licences will be sold in 1987, bringing in \$9-million to \$10-million. The projection is based on the expectation that, over a year, a quarter of all Ontarians will go fishing and that, given current fishing frequency trends, a third of these anglers will buy a short-term licence.
- Ontario is among the last of the provinces to institute a resident fishing licence. Fees for annual resident fishing licences in other provinces range from \$21 in Quebec (includes salmon) to \$13 in British Columbia to \$5 in Alberta. Annual resident licences to cover every species in Michigan cost \$14.50 (U.S.). Resident licences cost \$9.50 (U.S.) in New York State, \$7 (U.S.) in Ohio, \$12 (U.S.) in Pennsylvania and to fish for all species in Illinois, \$10 (U.S.).

Results of Public Consultation

- The ministry held more than 30 meetings across the province in January 1986 to hear public views about the proposed licence. MNR also received 4,327 completed questionnaires resulting from the public meetings, and 124 letters, and conducted a mail survey (1,775 responses).

- The results of the questionnaires were as follows:
 - support for resident licences came from 82 per cent of those who completed the questionnaires, 57 per cent of the letter writers, 68 per cent of those who were surveyed by mail and 75 per cent of the press clippings.
 - 86 per cent of the 3,750 residents questioned said \$10 was a fair price for resident anglers between 18 and 64 years old.



FACT SHEET

CAZON
NR
-F17

August 1, 1986

LEASING OF COTTAGE LOTS IN ALGONQUIN AND RONDEAU PROVINCIAL PARKS

BACKGROUND ON ISSUE

- Soon after the creation of Algonquin and Rondeau Provincial Parks in the 1890s, the government offered short-term (21-year) renewable leases for cottaging to increase park use and tourism.
- In 1954, the Ontario Cabinet decided to discontinue leasing further cottage lots and to phase out existing ones by 1996.
- The policy was amended in 1978, when Cabinet decided to allow lessees whose leases were to expire prior to 1996 to extend them at market rents to 1996.
- In late 1985, in response to concerns expressed by the leaseholders, the government asked the Provincial Parks Council to review the existing policy. As part of the review, the council held public meetings in Whitney, Chatham and Toronto in March, 1986.

CURRENT STATUS

- The report and recommendations filed by the council have been received and, for the most part, adopted by the Ministry of Natural Resources. They include:
 - The phasing out of all cottage leaseholds in Algonquin and Rondeau Provincial Parks by 2017.
 - All current cottage leases will expire by 1996 or sooner, unless the leaseholders enter into the extension agreement.
 - Any lease transfers must be approved by the Ministry of Natural Resources, which may, at the time of transfer, exercise the first right of refusal at fair market value.
 - Eligible lessees will be given one year to decide whether or not they wish to enter into a lease extension agreement.

- Leasehold rents will be based on fair market value and will be adjusted periodically.
- Additional rents will be charged for services provided to leaseholders in the parks.
- Leaseholders and their visitors will be subject to the same vehicle permit fees as other park users.
- Leaseholders must meet standards -- to be set by the ministry -- for maintenance and construction on cottage property.
- Leaseholders will be required to obtain written approval for any alterations of the property (e.g. landscaping, earth moving, additions, etc.)
- In addition, permanent residency will not be permitted in the new lease extension agreements.
- The Ministry of Natural Resources will be sending copies of the agreement and complete information packages to all affected leaseholders as soon as they are prepared.



FACT SHEET

CARON
NR



September 1986

RABIES FACT SHEET

How many people in Ontario are exposed to rabies each year?

Since 1980, about 12,000 people have been vaccinated against rabies. Last year alone, 2,124 animals were diagnosed as having rabies, and 2,150 people were vaccinated for possible exposure to those animals.

How is rabies transmitted from animals to people?

Rabies is a virus. It most commonly enters the body when saliva from a rabid animal gets into a wound, or an absorbing substance such as an eye, inside a nose or mouth. The wound may be a bite or just simply a cut which saliva accidentally contacts.

How do you recognize a rabid animal? Are all reactions the same?

Every animal does not react in the same way, and symptoms of other illnesses can often look very similar to rabies. In pets, note any changes in behaviour such as depression, lack of appetite, stiffness in legs, restlessness or aggressiveness.

Stay away from wild animals that appear unusually tame, or those that are wandering through residential areas. Healthy wild animals usually avoid humans. Most sick raccoons encountered by people in Ontario have distemper, but there are cases of rabies in raccoons every year.

It is a good idea to treat every wild animal as if it were rabid. Never handle a dead or sick animal. Seek help from a knowledgeable person such as a veterinarian or conservation officer.

.../2

What should you do if you think you have come in contact with a rabid animal?

Wash the wound or exposed area with lots of soap and water. Call your doctor or go to the hospital emergency department.

What is the current treatment for someone exposed to rabies?

Today's treatment requires five injections in the arm or other muscle tissue. In addition, rabies immune globulin is administered immediately, to provide some protection while the patient's own antibody system is building up. The modern vaccine is grown in human tissue cells and, therefore, does not provoke the painful allergic reactions often encountered using older vaccines, which were grown in rabbit tissues.

What kinds of animals can get rabies?

All mammals are susceptible to rabies -- even groundhogs, muskrats, deer, squirrels and bats. But foxes and skunks are responsible for more than 96 per cent of all rabies cases in wildlife, and more than two thirds of all rabies cases in Ontario.

Do skunks transmit rabies as much as foxes?

No, but skunks are more of a problem in cities because they thrive in areas of dense human population, whereas foxes tend to frequent rural areas.

How is rabies transmitted between animals?

Primarily through bites, the same way it is transmitted from animals to humans. But it can also be passed from mothers to their newborn.

Can people get rabies by eating rabid animal meat?

It is very unlikely. Thorough cooking of the meat will kill the virus.

How will the baits be used in the aerial drop this fall?

The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to test its rabies immunization strategy for foxes by dropping baits containing a new live rabies vaccine. The fox will eat the bait which is a liver and hamburger coated sponge cube containing a rabies vaccine.

The vaccine, which was developed at Connaught Laboratories in Toronto, has proven successful in field trials in Europe. The vaccine is made from a live rabies vaccine that has been strengthened to immunize the fox, but not cause rabies. As the fox chews the sponge, the vaccine will be distributed around the mouth and absorbed into the system. That vaccine has proven 100 per cent potential for foxes tested in the laboratory.

How long is the vaccine in the sponge effective after it has been dropped?

The vaccine is effective for three weeks after the drop. It will be dropped frozen to keep maximum freshness.

How long will it immunize the fox once it is eaten?

It will immunize the fox for about one year.

Wouldn't a bounty for killing foxes be more effective?

A population can be reduced temporarily by trapping or hunting, but once the killing stops it will rebuild itself. In the past this method has been tried unsuccessfully in many parts of the world. The goal of the baiting program is to prevent rabies without wiping out the animal population.

Is the vaccine safe for humans?

This vaccine has been tested in the laboratory, and did not produce adverse reactions. As a precaution, though, seek medical attention if contact occurs.

To minimize handling by people, all the baits will be dropped away from human settlements. The liver and hamburger coating, used to attract the foxes, putrifies quickly -- significantly lessening the chances of accidental consumption by people. There is a label on the bag warning against unwrapping the bait, and a telephone number to call should contact occur. Residents in the affected area, including school children, have been given advance notice of the drop.

There is no danger to pets, but if one does eat the cube will it be vaccinated too?

The baits cannot be relied upon to vaccinate dogs or cats. Owners should have their pets vaccinated every one to three years with an injectable vaccine according to the advice of a veterinarian.

What will happen to baits not eaten?

Any left will disintegrate over time, and will not adversely affect the landscape. Eventually plastic bags which degrade in the sun will be used.

How will the number of foxes immunized be determined?

The drop will take place three to four weeks before the peak period of trapping in the area. Trappers have agreed to collect blood samples from foxes they capture between mid-October and mid-November. The number of antibodies in each animal's blood will then be tested to determine immunization.

Will the program continue each year, and be started up in other areas if successful?

This drop is to test the new vaccine, and the cost and effectiveness of this control strategy. When all parts of the program are working well together, full scale control will be considered in areas of Ontario with high rabies incidence.



FACT SHEET

CAZON
NR
- F17

September 1986

CADMIUM FACT SHEET

- The Ministry of Natural Resources is conducting studies across Ontario to determine the levels of the heavy metal cadmium in moose and deer.
- 1985 studies indicate cadmium accumulates in the kidneys. The liver contained smaller but significant concentrations of cadmium.
- High levels of cadmium may cause health problems such as kidney failure and loss of some liver functions in mammals.
- Initial studies indicate that moose and deer meat from the sampled areas contains low enough cadmium levels to be acceptable by World Health Organization (WHO) standards.
- In order to determine regional differences, during the 1984 and 1985 hunting season a total of 306 moose were sampled across Ontario. In 1985, 290 white-tailed deer were sampled.
- The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue the sampling and analyses program during the 1986 hunting season.
- The WHO has set the limit for human consumption of cadmium at 0.5 mg per week.
- Cadmium tends to be retained by longer-living species such as moose and white-tailed deer. The concentration of cadmium in these animals is a result of a complex biological process.



FACT SHEET

CHLON
NR
-F17

August 15, 1986

THE TRANSFER OF ONTARIO CROWN LAND FOR INDIAN RESERVES

- Under terms of the Constitution Act, 1867, the federal government has jurisdiction over "Indians, and land reserved for the Indians."
- Where Ontario Crown land is required for a new Indian reserve, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) requests that Ontario transfer the land to Canada for that purpose.
- The location, extent and boundaries of the land to be transferred will be established through tripartite negotiations involving Ontario, Canada and each individual Indian band.
- Public comment regarding the DIAND requests for land will be sought from local residents, natural resource users and other interested parties and will be considered in the negotiations.
- The land areas to be negotiated later this year will be used by the nine new Indian bands for such things as housing, recreation facilities, public buildings, and for future population growth.
- As a general principle, announced in December 1985, the Ontario government will use 10 square kilometres (four square miles) as a guideline for the amount of land for each new Indian reserve.
- This land will provide a location to establish new communities, some access to natural resources and protection for the native communities from adjacent natural resource development.
- Ontario is also willing to negotiate access to additional natural resources surrounding Indian reserves as part of the Ontario government's new program to strengthen native self-government and to enhance economic opportunities for Indian people.

- The transfer to Canada of land and access to natural resources will be subject to any existing commitments to other users, such as land use permits for tourist lodges and other enterprises.
- Indian reserve land for the new Indian bands has been requested by the federal government for nine bands of the Nishnawbe-Aski Nation (NAN).
- Treaty 9 and Treaty 5 cover the land in the Hudson and James Bay watersheds which lie north of a line running from about Red Lake in the west to Kirkland Lake in the east.
- Any land transferred to Canada for Indian reserves is sold to the federal government for fair market value, or is exchanged for an area of existing Indian reserve land of equal value.



FACT SHEET

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- F17

December 1986

WILD TURKEY CONTROLLED HUNT



PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS FOR HUNTERS

- A controlled hunt for wild turkeys will be held in Wildlife Management Units 68 and 71 in eastern Ontario.
- The hunt will take place in two consecutive six-day seasons in the spring of 1987: the first season will run Monday, May 4, 1987 to Saturday, May 9, and the second will follow on Monday, May 11, to Saturday, May 16.
- Hunters will require a valid Ontario small-game hunting licence and a wild turkey validation tag to take part in the hunt.
- Wild turkey validation tags will be distributed by a random draw. To apply for the draw, hunters must have a valid small-game licence.
- Application forms for the draw are available from MNR's Napanee District. When applying for the tag draw, hunters must select one season and one WMU in which they wish to hunt. Only one application per hunter can be submitted.
- Applications must be correctly filled out and received in MNR's Wildlife Branch in Toronto by 5:00 P.M., January 23, 1987. Hunters who have been selected in the draw to receive a tag should receive mailed notification by March 1, 1987.
- No more than 1,000 tags in total will be allocated for the two seasons. Hunters who have been selected in the draw must purchase a wild turkey validation tag to participate in the hunt. A tag will cost \$12.

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- Before purchasing a wild turkey validation tag, hunters will require an MNR certificate verifying they have attended a wild turkey hunter education seminar conducted by OFAH and passed an MNR wild turkey hunter examination.
- Hunter education seminars will be sponsored by the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters. The MNR examination will be given at the end of each seminar.
- Hunters will be advised of seminar dates and locations when they receive their application forms for the tag draw.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

- The hunt is restricted to bearded turkeys, a characteristic of male turkeys or gobblers. A small percentage of female turkeys or hens have beards; hunters are asked to voluntarily refrain from taking bearded hens when positive identification of the bird's sex is possible.
- The bag limit is one wild turkey with a visible beard.
- Hunting hours will be from one half-hour before sunrise to 12:00 noon.
- Only shotguns and archery equipment will be allowed in the hunt. Shotguns must be no larger than 10 gauge and no smaller than 20 gauge loaded with shot sizes 4,5 or 6. Long-bows or crossbows are permitted, and must conform to the same regulations as for deer hunting.
- The use of decoys is prohibited.
- A seal will be provided with the wild turkey validation tag. The seal must be filled out and attached to the bird's leg immediately after the wild turkey is taken.
- Hunters will be required to register the intact wild turkey at designated check stations within six hours of taking the bird.

KNOW WHAT YOU'RE SHOOTING

- A gobbler will have a beard -- a bristle-like feather hanging from the centre of its breast. Hens occasionally have beards, but may be distinguished from gobblers by other features.
- A mature gobbler is about one metre tall. His head is larger than a hen's and is red, white and blue.

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- Breast feathers on a gobbler are tipped with black and smooth. On a hen, they are tipped with brown, giving them a duller appearance.
- Gobblers average six to nine kilograms. A good-sized gobbler can weigh over 10 kilograms. Hens are much smaller, weighing four to six kilograms.
- Gobblers' legs have spurs.

BE A SAFE HUNTER

Wild turkey hunting will be a first-time experience for many Ontario hunters. Turkey hunters should know some basic rules about hunting this wary bird:

- Don't stalk wild turkeys. Call them to you. Stalking is almost always unsuccessful and may lead you to another hunter.
- Don't call like a gobbler (a male turkey). Another hunter may mistake you for one. Imitate the call of a hen turkey.
- Wear total camouflage clothing, and camouflage hands and face. Don't wear red, white, or blue. These colors may be mistaken for a gobbler's head.
- Keep still, and don't make sudden movements. A quick movement could alert the bird to your presence or draw fire from another hunter.
- Make absolutely certain your target is a gobbler.

BE A COURTEOUS HUNTER

- Respect the rights of private landowners. Permission to hunt on private land must be obtained from the owner.
- Do not call a bird if you know another hunter is calling it, or is in the area.
- It is unethical to shoot a bird responding to another hunter's call.
- If you need to let another hunter know you're present, yell to him or her and remain stationary.



FACT SHEET

CALGN
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- F17

December 1986

FACT SHEET -- LONG TERM GREAT LAKES STRATEGY

- The Shoreline Management Review Committee was established on April 7, 1986 to hold public meetings, examine long-term options for Great Lakes shoreline management, and make recommendations to Minister of Natural Resources Vincent Kerrio, and Minister of Municipal Affairs Bernard Grandmaitre.
- The committee was chaired by James McGuigan, MPP for Kent-Elgin and Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Natural Resources and of Energy.
- Committee members included: Gordon Miller, MPP, Haldimand-Norfolk; Ray Lavereau, Village of Port Stanley; Roger Vermeulen, Township of Delhi; Shannon Olson, Woodslee; John Plyley, Stevensville; and Dr. Reid Kreutzwiser, University of Guelph.
- 20 public meetings were held in 15 shoreline areas -- Kingston, Collingwood, Thunder Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Sarnia, Goderich, Windsor, Belle River, Port Colbourne, Port Dover, Port Rowan, Wheatley, Kingsville, Blenheim and Toronto.
- Approximately 1,500 people attended the meetings. The committee received 250 oral submissions, 150 written briefs, and also visited many of the damage-prone areas along the lakeshore.
- Cabinet accepted the following committee recommendations under four headings: jurisdiction, prevention, protection and emergency assistance.

JURISDICTION

- The Province of Ontario will provide the leadership role for managing the shoreline of the Great Lakes in Ontario. This will include preventive, protective and emergency components.

- The Ministry of Natural Resources will be the lead ministry for administering the program.
- Conservation authorities will be the lead implementing agency for delivering the program. Responsibilities will include hazard mapping, local shoreline planning and other management functions. The Ministry of Natural Resources will assume this role in areas where Conservation authorities are not established.
- The Ministries of Municipal Affairs and Natural Resources will issue a joint policy statement under the Planning Act to recognize that flooding and erosion hazards along the Great Lakes are matters of provincial interest.
- A Shoreline Management Advisory Council will be appointed to regularly solicit public opinion on shoreline issues, and make reports to the Minister of Natural Resources.

PREVENTION

- Funding will be made available under the Canada-Ontario Flood Damage Agreement -- signed eight years ago to identify hazard lands along the Great Lakes shorelines.
- Communication efforts will be increased to make people aware that hazard areas have been mapped and that this mapping is available to them.

PROTECTION

- Future shoreline protection works on individual properties will be subject to approval under the Conservation Authorities Act to ensure that protective devices are constructed properly.
- Where no authority exists, such as in shoreline areas in northern Ontario, construction will be approved under legislation administered by the Ministry of Natural Resources.
- An additional \$1-million will be allocated for the low interest loan program for constructing protective devices, bringing the total program to \$4.5-million for 1986-1987.
- The government will add \$700,000 to the 1986-1987 program which provides municipalities with free sandbags, and landowners with free technical advisory assistance.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

- Municipalities will be encouraged to prepare emergency plans to ensure better co-ordination of response during emergencies.

GENERAL

- Representatives from the Ministries of Natural Resources, Municipal Affairs and Treasury and Economics will examine options for negotiating cost-sharing for capital works, and will report to Cabinet in three months.



FACT SHEET

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F17

October 1986

FACT SHEET ON FOREST RESOURCES INVENTORY (FRI)

- The Forest Resources Inventory (FRI) provides a picture of the extent, nature and condition of the forests of Ontario. The area covered by the inventory is 61.6 million hectares, or about 58 per cent of the total area of the Province of Ontario.
- The boundaries of the FRI extend from the southern limits of Ontario northward to the James Bay area (latitude 50 N in northeastern Ontario and 52 N in the northwest). About 86 per cent of this area is land, of which 46.1 million hectares, or 87 per cent, is classed as forest land.
- The FRI, which includes statistics, maps, photographs and a computerized data base, is prepared by staff of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, in co-operation with forest companies. The inventory is on a 20-year cycle, which means that every 20 years, a section of the province is re-surveyed, and the FRI on that area is updated.
- It costs from \$20 to \$35 per square kilometre to do the inventory. That cost is shared by the Ministry of Natural Resources and the forest companies. It costs about \$3-million in total to do the inventory on 1/20th of the province each year.
- Forests are divided into management units for planning purposes. Forest stands form the basic silvicultural or operational planning unit. A forest stand is a group of trees with sufficient uniformity in composition, structure, age arrangement or condition to be distinguishable from adjacent vegetation.
- For each management unit, the FRI takes three years to do. In the first year, aerial photographs are taken in the spring and summer.
- The next year, ground crews measure sample plots chosen for their accessibility and representativeness. A sample is taken approximately once every 2.6 square kilometres. In the winter, crews use photos and plot data to interpret the aerial photos and describe individual forest stands over the entire photographed area.

- Ministry photo-interpreters describe the forest stands in terms of species, height, age, stocking (an expression of the adequacy of tree cover on an area), site class (productive capacity for a particular species) and volume.
- In the third year, the data are validated, transferred to maps, and entered in a computerized data base system which produces standard FRI reports and regional summaries. The ministry is in the process of decentralizing computerized inventory data to enable local forest managers to update information on their areas.
- Operational surveys, called operational cruises, may also be carried out by MNR district staff, using ground sampling techniques, on areas which are scheduled to be harvested within five years. These cruises provide verification of information from the aerial photography; give additional data on the size and quality of timber; and provide information to help the resource manager decide how to harvest and regenerate.
- The method used for the FRI tells foresters not only the extent of the forest resource, but also where it is located. A statistical sampling method, which is used widely in the United States, gives a more precise count of the size of the forest, but it does not answer the "where?" question. All Canadian provinces, including Ontario, rely heavily on photo-interpretation to map the forest.
- The first surveys of forest resources in Ontario were completed between 1946 and 1959. The first report summarizing the entire forest inventory was published in 1963. Since then, there have been some changes in how information is gathered.
- The first inventory, for example, recognized only three broad species groups for the purpose of volume calculations; the current FRI categorizes each forest stand into one of 12 working groups (such as white pine, spruce etc.). The early inventory had only three age classes; the new one records stands in five-year age classes.
- In future, there will be increased use of large-scale photography for the FRI. This will reduce costs and allow for even greater statistical precision. The FRI of the future will also make more use of remote sensing via satellites to record major changes in the forest. FRI map data will also be computerized.



FACT SHEET

CARON
NR
-F17

June, 1987

BACKGROUND ON THE FOUR ENDANGERED PLANT SPECIES

The Heart-Leaved Plantain

- The addition of the heart-leaved plantain (Plantago cordata), the large whorled pogonia (Isotria verticillata), the cucumber tree (Magnolia acuminata) and the prickly pear cactus (Opuntia humifusa) to the list of plants protected in Ontario under the Endangered Species Act brings the number of plants and animals officially listed as endangered in Ontario to 18.
- Only eight populations of heart-leaved plantain are known to exist throughout its range in eastern North America. In Ontario, there are about 300 plants at a single location in Lambton County. Four other Ontario populations no longer exist because of habitat destruction.
- Heart-leaved plantain is a perennial herb with a basal rosette of large, heart-shaped leaves. It blooms from early May until July, and the small blossoms are borne loosely on the top 20 centimetres of the flowering spike, which can reach 50 centimetres in length.
- The herb was historically used by Indians as a medicine for healing sores, burns, swellings and inflammations, and as a tea for its diuretic and antiseptic properties. However, it is no longer harvested.

The Large Whorled Pogonia

- The large whorled pogonia is an orchid named for its whorl of five or six leaves which encircle the top of the stem. The whorl unfolds as the single, pale, yellow-green flower opens in late May or early June. The plant is similar in appearance to the small whorled pogonia, which is already protected by the Endangered Species Act.
- The large whorled pogonia has been recorded at only four locations in Ontario, and is no longer found at one of these sites. The remaining populations consist of 44 plants at a site in Oxford County; four non-flowering plants in the Regional Municipality of Halton-Norfolk (a marked decline from a population of 30 plants in 1965) and only five sterile plants at a site in Middlesex County.

- In addition to habitat destruction, the large whorled pogonia is threatened by collection, trampling and damage to the plants.

The Cucumber Tree

- The cucumber tree, also called the magnolia, rarely reaches a height of more than 20 metres in Ontario, where it grows at the northern limit of its range. Its bark is brownish-grey and has lengthwise furrows of loose scaly ridges. Its large leaves are oval-shaped, with sharp pointed tips. Greenish-yellow flowers appear in late May, which produce a green cone-like fruit resembling a cucumber. As the fruit ripens, it turns dark red and releases orange-red seeds, which hang suspended by long, slender threads.
- The cucumber tree occurs naturally in only the regional municipalities of Niagara and Haldimand-Norfolk, where populations have declined substantially because of timber harvesting and forest clearing. However, it is widely planted in southern Ontario on public and private land. The regulation will protect nine stands of naturally-occurring trees, which are successfully reproducing and are therefore important to the survival of the species. By protecting these stands, the future of the tree should be secured.

The Prickly Pear Cactus

- The prickly pear cactus is the only native species of cactus found in southwestern Ontario. It is a low spreading succulent plant with jointed, circular, flat green stems. Clusters of detachable barbed bristles are spread sparsely about the joints. In June, several bright yellow or gold flowers may appear along the margins of mature joints, which produce small oblong fruits. As the fruits mature they change color from green to red, and will remain on the plant until the next spring.
- There are only two places in Ontario where natural populations of prickly pear cactus are known to exist -- on Pelee Island, and in Point Pelee National Park. However, the cactus has been transplanted to other areas of southwestern Ontario and is available commercially as an outdoor plant, so only the two known natural populations will be protected.
- Horticultural collection, trampling, encroachment by competing vegetation and shoreline erosion threaten the two natural populations.
- One other species of cactus, *Opuntia fragilis*, is also called the prickly pear cactus, but it will not be protected by the Act. This plant is restricted to a few sites in extreme northwestern Ontario and to one location in eastern Ontario.



CALON
NR
-F17

FACT SHEET

July 1987

CROWN LAND CAMPING PERMIT FOR NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA

- Most non-residents of Canada will need a permit to camp on Crown lands in northern Ontario (north of the Mattawa and French Rivers), beginning January 1, 1988.
- A permit will cost \$3.50 a day for each person 17 years of age and older, or \$6 a day for a family with children under 17.
- Non-residents of Canada outfitted for camping by an Ontario outfitter will not be required to buy a Crown land camping permit.
- In certain areas, camping on Crown land by non-residents of Canada will not be allowed and in these areas campers will be encouraged instead to use private or public facilities.
- Some Crown land sites will be offered for lease or sale to the private sector as commercial enterprises.

PROGRAM GOALS

- To stimulate and support the Ontario tourist industry and the economic climate of local communities in northern Ontario.
- To receive a reasonable financial return for the use and upkeep of Ontario's Crown lands.
- To prevent overcrowding and over-use of campsites, and to distribute anglers more widely to prevent overfishing on some waters.
- To assist MNR in carrying out its mandate to efficiently manage Crown land resources.
- To recognize the priority the government places on the resident use of Ontario's recreational resources.

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BACKGROUND

- The ministry has been charging non-residents of Canada to camp on Crown land in its Northwestern Region and Atikokan District since 1984, under a successful trial project which will continue this year.
- In these same areas, 24 popular camping sites have already been turned over to the private sector to provide new business opportunities. Because of the program, private operators have invested \$250,000 towards the development of these camping sites.
- The sale of non-resident camping permits in 1986 yielded approximately \$190,000 in Crown revenue. Those funds help cover the increased costs of providing such camping services on Crown land as garbage collection, and roadway and parking lot maintenance. The permit also creates a fairer market, and is in line with fees charged by commercial campground operators.

RESPONSES TO PILOT PROJECT

- More than 13,000 campers in the Northwestern Region were surveyed in 1984 and 1985 to see whether the camping permit would have a negative effect on the number of tourists visiting the area. Nearly 90 per cent of the campers who responded indicated they planned a return visit to the area in the future.
- Both resident and non-resident campers appeared to recognize the need to better regulate the number of campers in certain Crown land areas to prevent overcrowding and overuse of campsites, and to distribute anglers more widely to prevent overfishing in some popular fishing areas.
- In a separate survey of 100 tourist operators, more than 83 per cent had experienced an increase in business, of which 55 per cent felt this was due to the pilot project. About 73 per cent of those polled felt that less pressure was being put on fish populations in heavily used fishing areas.
- The program has resulted in very few complaints by non-residents of Canada. Only 40 letters have been received in three years.



FACT SHEET

CASIN
NR
- F17

November 1987

TEMAGAMI AREA WORKING GROUP TERMS OF REFERENCE

Mandate

1. To review and report on land and resource use issues on the Crown land area around the Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater Provincial Park.
2. To provide recommendations to the Government through the Minister of Natural Resources for long-term solutions to the land and resource use conflicts which are identified.

Terms of Reference

The Working Group's Terms of Reference are as follows:

1. The Working Group shall identify and review the concerns raised about this area in recent months.
2. The matters to be considered by the Working Group shall include, but will not be restricted to:
 - i) the principle of a buffer zone around the park; including the size of such a buffer and uses to be permitted within it;
 - ii) the ability of the area to support different land uses.
3. The Working Group shall recommend options for resolving land use conflicts in the area, recognizing two objectives:
 - i) that environmental values will be protected for present and future generations; and
 - ii) that the natural resources of the Temagami area will continue to support jobs for the residents of the region.

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4. The Working Group shall hold public meetings to review public input. The meetings will be held at the direction of the Chairman.
5. Written submissions to the Working Group shall be made available to the public at the earliest opportunity.
6. The Working Group shall submit its findings in the form of a report to the Minister of Natural Resources within three months of the establishment of the Committee. The Working Committee will cease to function once the report is submitted.
7. The Minister of Natural Resources shall make the report with recommendations of the Working Group available to the public.
8. The Working Group will be provided with such administrative, clerical support staff and technical advice as necessary for the Working Group to carry out its assigned mandate.



FACT SHEET

CARON
NR
-F17

January 1988

CLASS ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT FOR TIMBER MANAGEMENT ON CROWN LANDS IN ONTARIO

INTRODUCTION

Eighty-six per cent of Ontario's million-square kilometre area is land, and 75 per cent of the surveyed land area is covered by forest. Most of the province's forest is owned by the Crown. Only 16 per cent is owned privately or by the federal government.

The Ministry of Natural Resources, which is responsible for Ontario's Crown land, is seeking approval under the Environmental Assessment Act for the way in which timber management is planned and carried out on Crown land. This includes road building, harvest, renewal of the forest and regeneration, and the methods of protecting forests from insects and disease.

MNR has prepared a class environmental assessment for timber management which spells out how MNR will undertake to manage Ontario's timber resources. The assessment document sets out the practices it employs for that purpose and describes methods adopted to prevent, minimize or mitigate potential environmental effects. These proposals will be publicly scrutinized in the coming year.

A class environmental assessment is one which covers a large number of similar activities, as opposed to an individual environmental assessment which generally applies to a single activity or location.

The class environmental assessment for timber management explains how a common and consistent planning process has been defined, and how the development and implementation of plans in the approximately 100 management units in the province will be completed using a common set of interrelated activities. These activities will take into consideration a full range of other resource values and interests -- fisheries, wildlife and tourism, for example.

BACKGROUND

In September 1983, MNR released a draft class environmental document which became the basis for discussions with government agencies, representatives of the forest industry and a variety of public interest groups.

Following this consultation period, the 300-page class environmental assessment was formally submitted to the Minister of the Environment in December 1985.

In February 1986, Natural Resources Minister Vincent Kerrio asked the Minister of the Environment that the matter be brought to a public hearing before the Environmental Assessment Board.

The class environmental assessment document was reviewed by departments of the federal and provincial governments before a revised document was submitted to the Minister of the Environment in June 1987.

PRELIMINARY MEETINGS

A series of preliminary meetings are being held by the Environmental Assessment Board to identify participants and issues to be addressed during the hearings. The Board will also decide upon locations for the hearings and procedures to be followed.

Preliminary meetings are scheduled for: Toronto on Jan. 27; Dryden on Feb. 2; Thunder Bay on Feb. 3; Sault Ste. Marie on Feb. 4; Timmins on Feb. 9; North Bay on Feb. 10; Ottawa on Feb. 11; and Toronto on Feb. 16.

No evidence on the substance of the class environmental assessment will be presented at the preliminary meetings.

MAIN HEARINGS

The main hearings before the Environmental Assessment Board are expected to begin in the late spring. At these proceedings, the Board will hear evidence on how MNR will undertake to manage the province's timber resource. Once MNR's evidence is concluded, various other persons or groups will be given the opportunity to provide evidence as well.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

The class environmental assessment and government review documents are available to the public. They may be examined at many regional and district offices of the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of the Environment and at the Toronto offices of both ministries.

Information is also available at these locations on how to obtain copies of the documents and a map of the area covered by the class environmental assessment.

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL:

Ministry of Natural Resources

(416) 965-2756 -- media inquiries (John Dadds)

(416) 965-2899 -- general information

ENQUIRIES MAY ALSO BE DIRECTED TO THE
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD:

(416) 323-4806



Notice of Public Meeting

TAKE NOTICE THAT the Environmental Assessment Board hereby appoints the following dates and places for the commencement of PUBLIC MEETINGS in the above matter:

ALL MEETINGS WILL COMMENCE AT 10:00 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

TORONTO, Wednesday, January 27, 1988
Environmental Assessment Board
5th Floor, 1 St. Clair Avenue West
Toronto, Ontario

DRYDEN, Tuesday, February 2, 1988
Dryden Town Hall
Council Chambers
30 Van Horne Avenue
Dryden, Ontario

THUNDER BAY, Wednesday, February 3, 1988

Vallhaug Inn
Icelandic Room
1 Vallhaug Inn Road
Thunder Bay, Ontario

SAULT STE. MARIE, Thursday, February 4, 1988

Civic Centre
Council Chambers
99 Foster Drive
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario

TIMMINS, Tuesday, February 9, 1988

Timmins City Hall
Council Chambers
2nd Floor, 220 Algonquin Boulevard East
Timmins, Ontario

NORTH BAY, Wednesday, February 10, 1988

City of North Bay
Council Chambers
200 McIntyre Street East
North Bay, Ontario

OTTAWA, Thursday, February 11, 1988

Capital Square
Council Chambers
9th Floor, 222 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario

TORONTO, Tuesday, February 16, 1988

Environmental Assessment Board
5th Floor, 1 St. Clair Avenue West
Toronto, Ontario

These Public Meetings will be preliminary in nature, and the Board will deal with such matters as, but not necessarily restricted to, the identification of parties; the procedures to be followed; the identification of issues; the date and place for the commencement of the Public Hearing; and additional locations for the presentation of evidence to the Board as part of the main hearing. The Board will give directions as to the dates by which witness statements, interrogatories and answers to interrogatories should be exchanged, and the date on which the Board will begin to hear evidence.

No evidence will be received on these dates.

Any person wishing to make representations to the Board, regarding these matters, or wishing to participate in the hearing should attend or be represented at one of the above public meetings, or if they are unable to attend or be represented, should contact the Board Secretary. The Board accepts collect calls at (416) 323-4806.

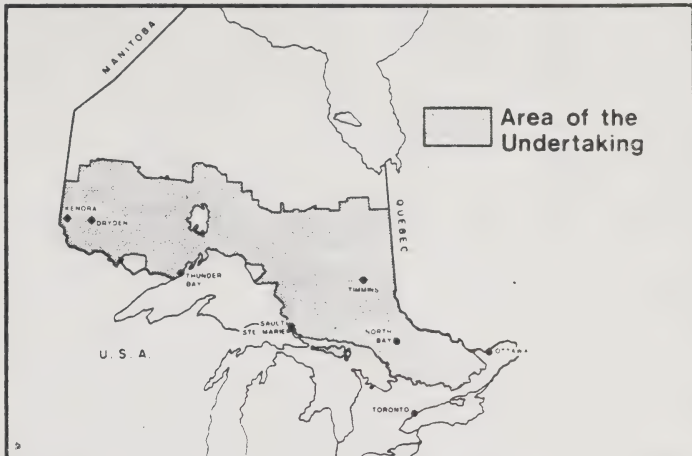
Dated at Toronto this 10th day of December, 1987

Yvonne Lane
Board Secretary
Environmental Assessment Board
5th Floor, 1 St. Clair Avenue West
Toronto, Ontario M4V 1K6

Notice in accordance with the Environmental Assessment Act subsections 7(1), 12(2) and 12(3)

Public comment now being accepted on the Ministry of Natural Resources' Timber Management Class EA.

Notice of Completion of Review.



An Environmental Assessment Class Document has been submitted by the Ministry of Natural Resources for:

the activity of timber management on Crown Lands in Ontario.

The purpose of the Class Environmental Assessment is to obtain approval for this activity. The Class EA contains a planning procedure which will ensure that environmental effects and public input will be considered in the planning and implementation of all Timber Management Plans on Crown Lands in Ontario.

Approval of the undertaking for which this Class EA has been prepared would allow the proponent to carry out projects within the Class in the future without applying for further approval under the **Environmental Assessment Act**, on the condition that the environmentally based planning process described in the Class EA is followed. During project planning, a member of the public can request that a full individual Environmental Assessment be done if the member has serious environmental concerns.

The Ministry of the Environment has now completed the review of the Class EA. Comments from the public are now being accepted on the proposed undertaking, the Class EA and the Review.

Copies of the Class EA and the Review, a detailed map of the area of the undertaking and any Notices may be inspected during normal business hours at the following offices:

Ministry of the Environment
Environmental Assessment Branch
7th Floor, 135 St. Clair Ave. West
Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5
(416) 323-4550

Environmental Assessment Board
7th Floor, 1 St. Clair Ave. West
Toronto, Ontario M4V 1K6
(416) 323-4806

Ministry of Natural Resources
Main Office Library
99 Wellesley Street West
4th Floor,
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1W3

Ministry of the Environment Regional Offices in:

Thunder Bay	London
Sudbury	Hamilton
Toronto	Kingston

Ministry of Natural Resources Regional Offices in:

Cochrane	Timmins	Thunder Bay
Sudbury	Kenora	Huntsville
Kemptville	London	Richmond Hill

Ministry of the Environment District Offices in:

Gravenhurst	Sudbury	Pembroke
Sault Ste. Marie	Ottawa	Parry Sound
Thunder Bay	North Bay	Kenora
Peterborough	Timmins	

Ministry of Natural Resources District Offices in:

Chapleau	Cochrane	Gogama
Kapuskasing	Swastika	Moosonee
Atikokan	Geraldton	Nipigon
Blind River	Espanola	Sudbury
Temagami	North Bay	Sault Ste. Marie
Dryden	Ignace	Kenora
Whitney	Bancroft	Bracebridge
Tweed	Pembroke	Parry Sound
Timmins	Carleton Place	Hearst
Fort Frances	Terrace Bay	Wawa
Thunder Bay	Red Lake	Sioux Lookout

According to the **Environmental Assessment Act**, any person may submit comments to the Minister of the Environment during this public review period. Comments must be in writing and mailed or delivered to:

The Honourable Jim Bradley
Minister of the Environment
15th Floor, 135 St. Clair Avenue West
Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5

All comments must be received in writing no later than January 27, 1988 and should clearly reference the Class Environmental Assessment for Timber Management on Crown Lands in Ontario. Comments will be forwarded to the Environmental Assessment Board.

The Minister of Natural Resources has requested a hearing and I have, by notice in writing dated the 14th day of October, 1987, required the Environmental Assessment Board to hold a hearing pursuant to the **Environmental Assessment Act**, with respect to:

- the acceptance or amendment and acceptance of the environmental assessment;
- whether approval to proceed with the undertaking in respect of which the environmental assessment was submitted should or should not be given; and,
- whether the approval to proceed should be given subject to terms and conditions and, if so, the provisions of such terms and conditions.

Please note that it is not necessary to submit comments to the Minister in order to make submissions at the Environmental Assessment Board hearing. However, anyone who wishes to make submissions to the board should note the board's requirements set out in the board's notice.

Dated at Toronto this 10th day of December, 1987

The Honourable Jim Bradley
Minister of the Environment
15th Floor, 135 St. Clair Avenue West
Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5



Ministry
of the
Environment

Hon. Jim Bradley
Minister
Gary Posen
Deputy Minister



FACT SHEET

June 1988

CONSERVATION AUTHORITY FACTS

Number: 33 in southern Ontario and five in northern Ontario.

Area covered: 106,164 square kilometres (an area in which 90 per cent of the Ontario population resides). Authorities range in size from 215 to 10,933 square kilometres and, in population numbers, from 9,282 to 2,696,194 residents.

Municipalities participating in Conservation Authorities: 11 regional and 497 local municipalities. Fewest number of municipalities participating in a conservation authority: one. Most: 42.

Members: A total of 937 conservation authority members representing municipalities (822 members) and the Province of Ontario (115 members), ranging from seven to 53 members in each conservation authority.

Conservation Authorities Annual Expenditures: \$96.4-million in total (\$42.3-million from the province, \$31.1-million from municipalities and \$23-million from other sources). Authority budgets range from \$245,000 to \$19.6-million annually.

Land Holdings: 133,444 hectares in total (96,771 hectares for water management purposes and 36,673 for conservation and recreation purposes).

Staff: 890 staff in total (including 233 administrative and clerical staff, 309 professional and technical staff and 348 operational and maintenance staff). Staffing ranges from four to 193 people per conservation authority.

Staff budget: \$28-million in wages and \$6-million in benefits and expenses.

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Water Management Projects and Activities:

Prevention - The conservation authorities have completed 21,000 kilometres of flood plain and fill line mapping along river banks and lake shores valued at \$45-million. Last year, conservation authorities processed 2,800 permits in the course of regulating the dumping of fill, construction and alterations along 20,000 kilometres of rivers and streams in Ontario.

Protection - Conservation authorities are in charge of 247 dams and reservoirs, 219 kilometres of channel improvements, 103 kilometres of diking and 118 kilometres of shoreline with erosion control improvements. The replacement value of these works is \$1-billion.

Outdoor Recreation Areas and Facilities: Conservation authorities operate 380 conservation areas visited by 4.5-million people each year. The areas include 59 developed campgrounds that cater to 1.1-million campers annually. The replacement value of the facilities is \$175-million.

Other Resource Management Activities: The conservation authorities plant 2.6-million trees annually for municipal and private landowners; annually assist 250 private landowners with wildlife habitat improvement; and also operate 57 conservation education centres that serve 20,000 teachers and 400,000 students annually.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE REVIEW OF CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES

1. That conservation authorities should continue to operate on a watershed basis with strong local initiative and the sharing of project costs between the province and the member municipalities.
2. That, once specific responsibilities have been assigned to conservation authorities, individual conservation authorities cannot decide to opt in or out of various programs or components thereof.
3. That the number of conservation authorities in southern Ontario should be reduced to approximately 18 from 33 through amalgamation. This reduction should occur within two years of the adoption of this report by the province.
4. That the specific responsibilities of conservation authorities should be as follows:
 - (a) That conservation authorities be responsible for all aspects of flood control to protect lives and prevent property damage in both riverine locations and lakeshore areas including the Great Lakes.

(b) That conservation authorities be responsible for all aspects of erosion control to protect lives and prevent property damage in both riverine locations and lakeshore areas including the Great Lakes.

(c) That conservation authorities not be responsible for point pollution (i.e. sewage treatment facilities, discharges from industrial plants, etc.).

(d) That conservation authorities have limited responsibilities for non-point pollution (i.e. surface runoff from primarily agricultural and urbanized areas).

(e) That conservation authorities be responsible for low-flow augmentation.

(f) That conservation authorities not be responsible for water-taking permits.

(g) That conservation authorities have limited responsibilities for urban drainage.

(h) That conservation authorities have limited responsibilities for rural drainage.

(i) That conservation authorities be responsible for wetlands that act as significant natural flood storage and flow augmentation areas.

(j) That conservation authorities be responsible for collecting water samples for the provincial water quality monitoring network.

(k) That conservation authorities have limited responsibilities for water supply.

(l) That conservation authorities not be responsible for provincially significant parks.

(m) That conservation authorities have limited responsibilities for the Niagara Escarpment parks system.

(n) That conservation authorities be responsible for regionally significant parks.

(o) That conservation authorities not be responsible for locally significant parks.

(p) That conservation authorities have limited responsibilities for heritage conservation.

(q) That conservation authorities have limited responsibilities for forest management.

(r) That conservation authorities have limited responsibilities for fish and wildlife management.

(s) That conservation authorities have limited responsibilities for soil erosion and sediment control.

- (t) That conservation authorities have limited responsibilities for wetlands that protect significant areas of flora and fauna.
 - (u) That conservation authorities have limited responsibilities for areas of natural and scientific interest (ANSIs), as well as significant areas of Carolinian flora and fauna.
 - (v) That conservation authorities not be responsible for any aspect of waste management.
 - (w) That conservation authorities have limited responsibilities for conservation education.
 - (x) That conservation authorities be responsible for providing information to the public on specific natural resource management programs.
5. That the five conservation authorities in northern Ontario be retained as distinct, separate units. The boundaries of some of these conservation authorities should be adjusted to concentrate their attention and effort on the organized municipalities and, hence, privately owned property in their local area.
 6. That the membership on conservation authorities be reduced to approximately 337 from 937. The municipal members should be appointed by the regional municipalities, restructured County of Oxford, counties (in conjunction with separated towns and townships) and cities.
 7. That conservation authorities should levy the local share of costs on the regional municipalities, restructured County of Oxford, counties (in conjunction with townships and separated towns) and cities.
 8. That supplementary grants should be eliminated and regular grants of 40, 50 or 70 per cent should be provided for all programs of a conservation authority. The applicable grant rate for each conservation authority would be a function of the total assessment and population in its watershed(s).
 9. That the \$5-million in funding freed up through the changes to the grant rates should remain in the program and the total grant allocation be increased by an additional \$5-million to meet the funding requirements of conservation authorities.



FACT SHEET

May 1988

NEW PROVINCIAL PARKS AND NEW PROTECTION POLICY

The provincial park system

- Ontario's existing 217 provincial parks cover 5.5-million hectares of land, an area slightly larger than Nova Scotia.
- About eight million people visit these parks annually.
- When the 53 new parks are officially established within the next year, Ontario will have 270 provincial parks covering 6.3-million hectares and more than 80 per cent of the total land and water base within the parks system will be pure wilderness or nature reserves.

Decision on new provincial parks

- Creation of 53 new provincial parks.

Decision on non-conforming uses in new parks

- No logging, hunting, trapping, mineral exploration, mining and hydroelectric development will be permitted in any wilderness or nature reserve class parks or zones.
- Under the new policy for wilderness parks:
 - Status Indian-owned and operated hunt camps will be permitted within areas covered by treaty;
 - Trapping by non-Indians will be phased out;
 - Existing tourism operations will remain; and,
 - Expansion of tourism operations will be decided following extensive consultations during the park management planning process.
- No trapping, mining or hydroelectric development will be permitted in any of Ontario's other provincial parks.

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- Logging will only be permitted to continue in Algonquin and Lake Superior provincial parks, under the most stringent operating rules.
- Decisions to allow hunting and commercial tourism in waterway, historical, natural environment and recreation class parks will be made on an individual park basis following extensive consultation during the regular management planning process.
- Status Indians will be allowed to continue their traditional activities in provincial parks falling within their treaty areas.

Provincial Park Classification

- All provincial parks fall into one of six classes according to the characteristics of the park environment. The six classifications are Wilderness, Nature Reserve, Historical, Natural Environment, Waterway, and Recreation.
- Wilderness parks, like Quetico or Polar Bear, are large areas left to nature where visitors travel on foot or canoe, can enjoy solitude, challenges and get in touch with the world that existed before Europeans arrived. Traces of activities that might have gone on before the parks were established, such as early logging, are rare. There are eight wilderness parks in Ontario.
- Nature Reserve parks are for people who want to view natural landforms, such as the Ouimet Canyon, or rare plants that are protected for educational and scientific research purposes. Nature reserves also protect representative natural features. There are 68 nature reserve class parks in the province.
- Historical parks are for history buffs who, for example, like musing over ancient Indian rock carvings at Petroglyphs Provincial Park. These areas are protected for interpretive, educational and research purposes. Ontario has four historical provincial parks.
- Natural Environment parks are for those who like to swim and camp, and perhaps visit a replica of an old logging camp in the midst of great scenery. Algonquin Park is Ontario's best-known natural environment park. There are 58 natural environment class parks in Ontario.
- Waterway parks are for canoeists in search of high quality recreation and historical river travel along such waterways as the Missinaibi River. Ontario has nine waterway class provincial parks.

- Recreation parks are for sand, surf and sun worshippers who like to be around other people when they pitch a tent or take part in a wide variety of recreation activities. There are 70 recreation class parks in Ontario.

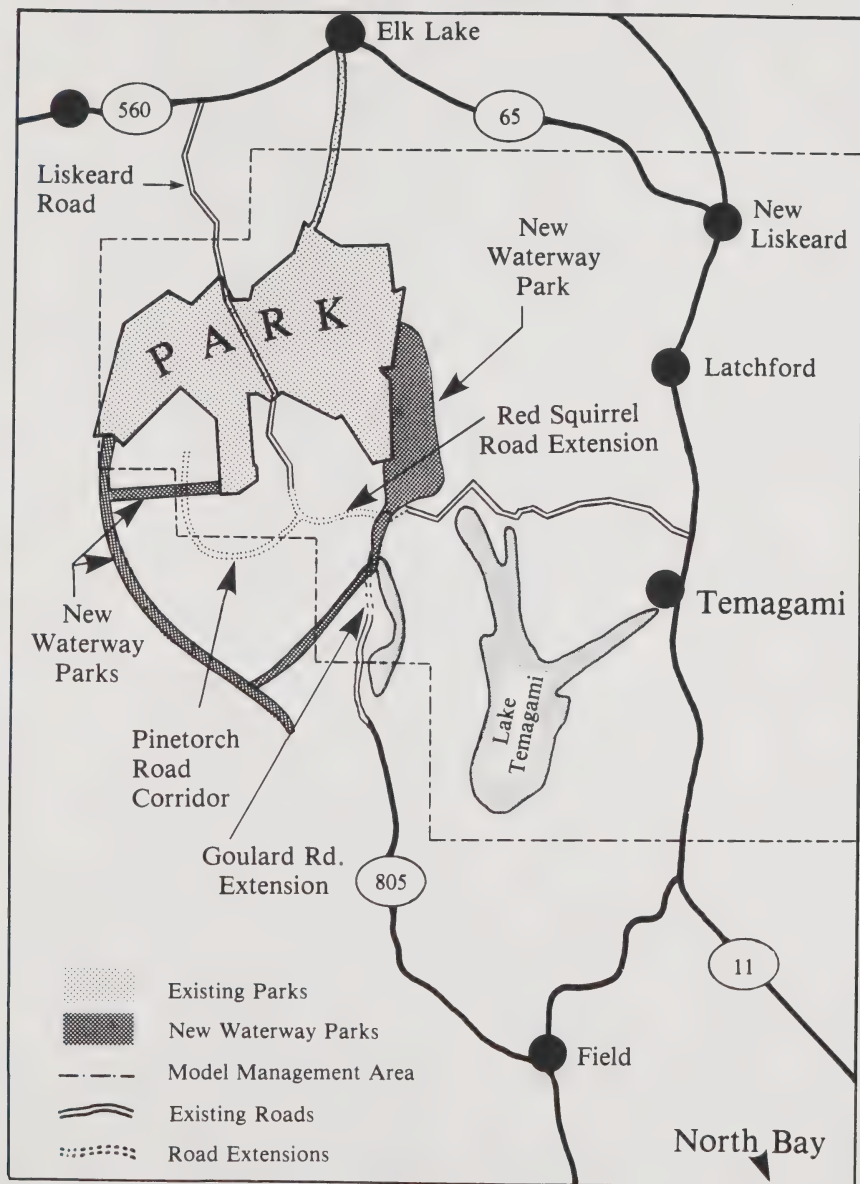
New parks

<u>Name</u>	<u>MNR District</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Hectares</u>
1. Albany River*	Sioux Lookout	waterway	65,360
Albany River*	Geraldton	waterway	62,723
2. Bell Bay	Pembroke	nat. env.	1,630
3. Biscotasi Lake	Chapleau	recreation	1,150
4. Black Creek	Owen Sound	nat. env.	285
5. Blackstone Harbour	Parry Sound	nat. env.	12,250
6. Bonnechere River	Pembroke	waterway	570
7. Brightsands River*	Thunder Bay	waterway	5,036
Brightsands River*	Ignace	waterway	22,800
8. Centennial Lake	Pembroke	nat. res.	3,830
9. Dana-Jowsey Lakes	Timmins	recreation	2,550
10. Egan Chutes	Bancroft	nat. res.	320
11. Fawn River	Sioux Lookout	waterway	4,700
12. French River	Sudbury	waterway	43,800
13. Manitou Islands	North Bay	nat. res.	80
14. Indian Point	Lindsay	nat. env.	860
15. Ira Lake	Owen Sound	nat. res.	112
16. James Auld	Napanee	waterway	9,823
(under review)			
17. James N. Allan	Niagara	recreation	280
18. Johnston Harbour/ Pine Tree Point	Owen Sound	nat. res.	2,008
19. Kaiashk	Thunder Bay	nat. res.	230
20. Kawartha Highlands	Bancroft	nat. env.	1,880
21. Komoka	Aylmer	recreation	500
22. Kopka River	Thunder Bay	waterway	11,000
23. La Motte Lake	Gogama	recreation	510
24. La Verendrye River	Thunder Bay	waterway	6,080
25. Pigeon River Clay Plain (adjoins La Verendrye River)	Thunder Bay	nat. res.	2,870
26. Lavender Falls	Huron	nat. res.	390
27. Little Current River	Geraldton	waterway	9,830
28. Lower Madawaska River	Pembroke	waterway	1,770
29. MacKenzie Lake addition to Lake St. Peter	Bancroft	nat. env.	1,530
30. McRae addition to Algonquin	Minden	nat. env.	6,354
31. Minnitaki Kames	Sioux Lookout	nat. res.	4,340
32. Misery Bay	Espanola	nat. res.	697
33. Missinaibi River	Kapuskasing	waterway	38,050
34. Missinaibi extension (adjoins Missinaibi River)	Chapleau	nat. env.	48,400
35. Mississagi extension	Blind River	nat. env.	1,840
36. Obabika	Temagami	waterway	17,900

37.	Otoskwin			
	-Attawapiskat River*	Sioux Lookout	waterway	3,400
	Otoskwin			
	-Attawapiskat River*	Geraldton	waterway	69,542
38.	Ottawa River	Pembroke	waterway	450
39.	Pakwash addition	Red lake	nat. env.	2,070
40.	Pantagrue Creek	Nipigon	nat. res.	2,200
41.	Pipestone River North	Sioux Lookout	waterway	53,250
42.	Pipestone River South	Sioux Lookout	waterway	25,720
43.	Round Lake	Parry Sound	nat. res.	4,620
44.	Scott's Falls	Huron	nat. res.	410
45.	Severn River	Sioux Lookout	waterway	93,700
46.	Solace	Temagami	waterway	5,420
47.	Steel River	Terrace Bay	waterway	9,570
48.	Sturgeon River	Sudbury	waterway	3,350
49.	Trout Lake	Red Lake	nat. res.	7,850
50.	Turtle River*	Geraldton	waterway	20,000
	Turtle River*	Ignace	waterway	21,400
51.	Upper Madawaska River	Bancroft	waterway	750
52.	Windigo Bay	Nipigon	nat. res.	8,300
53.	Windigo Point	Sioux Lookout	nat. res.	380

* Denotes that park crosses boundary between two MNR administrative districts.

TEMAGAMI AREA





FACT SHEET

May 1988

0324
NR
- F17

LADY EVELYN-SMOOTHWATER PROVINCIAL PARK RETURNED TO TRUE WILDERNESS STATUS

Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater Provincial Park is protected:

- The park, created in 1983, includes 72,400 hectares of land and waterways in the heart of the Temagami area. It is now fully protected under a new provincial parks policy, which states that no logging, hunting, trapping, mineral exploration, mining and hydroelectric development will be permitted in any nature reserves or wilderness parks.

Three New Waterway Parks:

- The Obabika River Waterway Park will cover 17,900 hectares, including 150 kilometres (7,300 hectares) of waterway. It will be located on the east side of Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater Provincial Park, and will link up with the Sturgeon River Waterway Park, which will cover about 3,350 hectares, including 48 kilometres of waterway. The Obabika park will include the waterways connecting the southern half of Lady Evelyn Lake, Diamond Lake, Wakimika Lake and the Obabika River. Among its attractions are three known Indian pictograph sites and an historic Hudson's Bay post.
- The Solace Lakes Waterway Park will cover 5,420 hectares, including 27 kilometres of waterway that provide excellent brook and lake trout habitat. It will link Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater Provincial Park with the proposed Sturgeon River Waterway Park.
- The three new waterway parks will add 225 kilometres of popular canoeing waters. They will complete a roughly circular route leading out of and into established routes in Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater Provincial Park.

temagami facts - 2

- All three waterway parks will be officially regulated this year. The Sturgeon River Waterway Park was proposed in 1983.

Liskeard Lumber road in Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater to close:

- In keeping with the new parks policy, that section of the Liskeard Lumber Road which runs through Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater Provincial Park will be closed by 1994, two years sooner than the deadline recommended in the Temagami Working Group report.
- By 1994, timber licences issued to the Liskeard Lumber Company, which currently uses the road, will be re-allocated to areas north of the park.
- A 63-kilometre stretch of Highway 560 between Gowganda and Shining Tree will be upgraded. The upgraded highway, located north of Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater Provincial Park, will accommodate increased traffic associated with the rationalization of timber allocations, and provide better access for tourists wanting to explore the area.

Improvements to Ministry's Temagami district:

- The Minister of Natural Resources will create a model management area for recreational, forest, tourism and environmental resources in the Temagami district.
- To better accommodate these management goals, Dundee and Acadia townships and part of Ellis township will be added to the ministry's Temagami administrative district.
- As another key effort in model management, a citizens' advisory council will be appointed by the Minister of Natural Resources by July 1, 1988, to provide advice on the district's resource management programs.
- The programs include:
 - accelerating forest management and renewal.
 - enhanced research into the renewal of red and white pine stands.
 - enhancing fish and wildlife recreation and habitat.
 - preparing a master plan for roads.
 - developing recreational opportunities.
 - promoting and educating the public on the attractions and uses of the area.

- MNR will continue to restrict public access to the three logging roads in the area (Liskeard Lumber, Goulard and Red Squirrel) by means of existing gates on the roads. The ministry will vigorously enforce access restrictions on the roads. The public is not permitted to use vehicles beyond the gates on the Goulard or Red Squirrel Roads year-round. The Liskeard Road will continue to be closed to public traffic between June 15 and the end of the Labor Day weekend.

- 30 -

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Frank Wilson
Regional Office
SUDBURY (705) 675-4120

or

Charles Ross
Communications Services Branch
TORONTO (416) 965-2756



FACT SHEET

04124
NR
- F17
April 1988

THE ATLANTIC SALMON RETURNS TO LAKE ONTARIO

- Atlantic salmon have been extinct in Lake Ontario for nearly 100 years. They are being re-introduced into rivers flowing into Lake Ontario.
- This initiative is part of a Ministry of Natural Resources 10-year Experimental Management project.
- Atlantic salmon were indigenous to Lake Ontario. The fish were extremely abundant and easily harvested.
- In the early 1800s, Atlantic salmon were important both to the culture and to the early economy of the province.
- Atlantic salmon are classified as a heritage species. This term is applied to any fish or animal that is or was natural to Ontario and is biologically and culturally important as a birthright of the people of Ontario.
- Developments in forestry and agriculture were responsible for the destruction of the habitat of the Atlantic salmon.
- Increases in soil run off, sedimentation, and increased water temperatures destroyed the spawning, nurseries and habitats of juvenile fish in rivers.
- Dams also physically prevented adult salmon from reaching their spawning areas in the upper reaches of rivers.

- On the Credit River for example, by the 1880s, there were at least 10 to 15 dams on the river between the mouth and Salmonville (now known as Terra Cotta) and more than 75 dams on the entire river.
- In the last 20 years, many rivers flowing into Lake Ontario have rehabilitated themselves and have been supporting populations of Pacific salmon and self-reproducing trout and Pacific salmon.
- Over the last 10 years, Ministry of Natural Resources field staff recognized that some of these rivers might once more be suitable for Atlantic salmon.
- The Ontario Resident Sport Fishing Licence is providing the money for the ministry's experiment in re-establishing the Atlantic salmon in Lake Ontario.
- The ministry is re-introducing Atlantic salmon into historic spawning grounds on the Credit River at Cheltenham and on Wilmot Creek near Newcastle. Both flow into Lake Ontario.
- The Credit River was chosen because it used to be one of the best salmon rivers in Ontario.
- Wilmot Creek was the site of the first government fish hatchery in North America. Samuel Wilmot, a local man, established it in 1867 in an attempt to save the Atlantic salmon from extinction.
- Atlantic salmon have an anadromous life cycle-- adults spawn in rivers and most of the juveniles, after one to three or more years in the rivers, migrate to the ocean or to a large lake to grow to adulthood. They then return to their home rivers to produce another generation.
- Although a fall-spawning fish, Atlantic salmon adults return to their home rivers much earlier, often between early June and late September.
- Atlantic salmon are spectacular leapers, especially when spawning. They can spawn more than once before they die, although they seldom do in the wild.
- Adult salmon can range in weight from 3.5 to 9 kilograms (8 to 20 pounds) for first time spawners, and from 10 to 18 kilograms (22 to 40 pounds) for second and third time spawners.

- The Ministry of Natural Resources Atlantic salmon initiative is an experimental management project designed to re-establish self-reproducing runs of Atlantic salmon in historic spawning grounds in two river systems flowing into Lake Ontario.
- An experimental design to test the success of the program was developed by fisheries researchers based at the ministry's Maple Research Station.
- During the 10-year program, different stocks of salmon will be tested.
- The tests will determine the Atlantic salmon's ability to survive and grow in Lake Ontario and return to spawn, its spawning success, and its ability to compete with other species of salmonids and other fish.
- At the end of 10 years, the project will be reviewed to determine its success.
- The Atlantic salmon is similar in shape to the Pacific salmon but has a white mouth, dark fins and V-notch in the tail. The adult has large cross-shaped markings on its sides.
- Regulations are being developed to protect the salmon during the study period in order to ensure the best opportunity for these fish to develop self-reproducing populations.

- 30 -

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Jack Imhof
Central Region
RICHMOND HILL (416) 883-3230



FACT SHEET

CARON
NR
- F17

OCTOBER 1988

THE DRAFT WETLANDS PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT

The draft wetlands planning policy statement recognizes the ecological, recreational and economic values of provincially significant wetlands and the need to consider those values in planning documents. The public will be asked to comment on the statement over the next six months.

The ministers of Natural Resources and Municipal Affairs will then issue the final version of the statement, which will be included in section three of the provincial Planning Act.

Background

- o Wetlands maintain and improve water quality, help control flooding and provide fish and wildlife habitat.
- o Less than a quarter of the original wetlands in southern Ontario remain, due to urban encroachment, draining, filling and land clearance.

Statement objectives and application

- o The draft policy statement is designed to help planning authorities identify and protect provincially significant wetlands within their jurisdictions. It provides direction for municipalities and planning boards to establish standard criteria for evaluating proposed areas in the context of local, regional and provincial land use planning objectives.
- o Provincially significant wetlands are designated Class I and II under a comprehensive evaluation system for southern Ontario wetlands developed by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Canada (Canadian Wildlife Service). Details of the evaluation system are published in a manual available from the Ministry of Natural Resources.

more...

- o The system is being used in the Ministry of Natural Resources' ongoing wetlands evaluation program. To date, more than 60 per cent of approximately 2,000 wetlands evaluated under the program are Class I and II wetlands.
- o Local and regional municipalities may also apply the principles of the policy statement to identify wetlands of regional and local significance.

Statement as part of wetlands strategy

- o The policy statement will be implemented as part of the ministry's overall wetlands strategy that includes securing, researching and evaluating wetlands.
- o The recently announced Conservation Land Tax Reduction Program will support the objectives of the statement with a tax rebate of up to 100 per cent to owners of certain conservation land, including Class I, II and III wetlands.
- o The Ministry of Natural Resources has produced an interim report from its ongoing evaluation program which details the special features of 152 Class I, II and III wetlands in southern Ontario. Further information may be obtained from the ministry.
- o The policy statement will be jointly administered by the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs. Implementation guidelines, which provide details concerning the application of the wetlands policy, will be issued along with the draft policy statement when it is released for public review.

Extent of wetlands protection

- o Protection of wetlands under the statement will not interfere unreasonably with existing uses of private land.
- o The policy statement should, however, be considered when existing official plans and zoning by-laws come up for regular reviews.
- o Wetlands in northern Ontario, where much of the land is owned by the Crown, will be assessed by the Ministry of Natural Resources on a site-specific basis.
- o The wetlands planning policy statement will not supersede any other policy of the government.

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- o The Ontario Municipal Board will rule on any planning disputes where the terms of this policy statement are at issue.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Doug Hagan
Wildlife Branch
TORONTO (416) 965-4252

Anne White
Communications Services Branch
TORONTO (416) 965-2756

District offices of the
Ministry of Natural Resources



FACT SHEET

CARON
NR
- F17

October 1988

CADMIUM

- o Between 1984 and 1986 the Ministry of Natural Resources conducted Ontario-wide studies to determine the levels of cadmium in moose and deer.
- o The sampling and analysis program was continued during the 1987 hunting season to determine the levels of cadmium in black bears.
- o Cadmium is a toxic trace metal in a category with lead and mercury. High levels of cadmium may cause serious health problems such as kidney failure and the loss of some liver functions in mammals.
- o MNR studies indicate that cadmium accumulates in the kidneys and to a lesser extent in the liver of moose, deer, and black bear. Older animals were found to have higher levels than younger ones since cadmium accumulates in the body over time.
- o The World Health Organization (WHO) has set a limit for human consumption of cadmium at 0.5 milligrams of cadmium per week.
- o In the interest of public health, the Ministry of Natural Resources recommends that kidneys and liver of moose, bear and deer should not be eaten. However cadmium levels in the liver of fawn deer are low enough that 300 grams (11 ounces) may be eaten per week.
- o In general, cadmium levels in moose and bear were higher than in deer.
- o The meat of Ontario deer, moose and bear is safe for human consumption according to the WHO guidelines.
- o Cadmium levels vary across the province. Levels, on the average, were highest in central Ontario, and lowest in the southwestern part of the province. Other regions had intermediate levels. Current research is investigating the possible reasons for these regional differences.
- o Ontario hunters have co-operated with the ministry in providing samples of more than 1000 moose, 1500 white-tailed deer and 200 black bears for analysis. Their contribution is greatly appreciated.



FACT SHEET

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- FID



August 1988

THE COMMON LOON

- o The common loon is probably best known for its call. Variouslly described as a laughing tremolo, an eerie yodel and a wolf-like wail, the loon's cries do more than entertain cottagers and campers. Researchers believe that its different calls may be used to signal danger, to re-establish contact with a mate, as a territorial warning to intruding loons, or to ensure that a family member is all right. More romantic theories on the cry include a Cree legend, which says that the loon's wail is the cry of slain warriors calling back to the land of the living.
- o The common loon (Gavia immer) is a member of one of the oldest and most primitive families of living birds, Gaviidae. The family has been around at least 20 million years.
- o The loon spends most of its life in the water, except when nesting or migrating.
- o In summer, the common loon's breeding range encompasses most of Canada, Greenland, Iceland, Alaska and the northern United States. Isolated lakes attract the loon, so it is found in most of Ontario, except in highly developed areas of the south.
- o The common loon winters along the Atlantic coast from Newfoundland to the Florida Keys, along the Gulf of Mexico from Florida to Texas, and along the Pacific coast from southern Alaska to Baja California.
- o Winter migration occurs in October and November. Loons often spend the winter travelling on the water in large groups, or "rafts".
- o When loons return north in early spring, they split up into pairs. Often, there is only one nesting pair on a lake. Although the male and female partners do not always winter or migrate together, they usually return to the same nest site each year.

- o Male and female loons have identical and distinctive markings. Adults in summer plumage have glossy black heads, black and white necklaces and checkered backs. The female is usually only slightly smaller than the male. Their winter plumage has grey and brown tones.
- o The loon's body is really built more for the water than the air. It is heavy (about four to six kilograms), muscular, torpedo-shaped and 70 to 90 centimetres long. The loon can dive to depths of more than 30 metres and is agile underwater. Small fish make up the majority of its diet.
- o Unlike most birds, which have air-filled bones to make flight easier, the loon has heavy, solid bones. While this makes diving easier, it causes the loon to need up to a quarter of a kilometre runway to take flight. The loon's wingspan can reach 147 centimetres and once in the air, it can reach speeds of up to 100 kilometres per hour.
- o The loon's huge webbed feet, which are about the size of an adult human hand, are placed far back on its body and help the bird propel itself gracefully through the water. While this accounts for the loon's seemingly effortless swimming technique, it also makes travelling on land extremely awkward. Therefore, the loon usually makes its mud and vegetation nest close to the water's edge.
- o The loon is sensitive to disturbances, particularly during late May, June and July, its normal nesting season. Fluctuating water levels and the wash created by power boats may destroy nests. Even an overly inquisitive canoeist may disturb a nesting loon enough to cause it to abandon its eggs.
- o Loons are devoted parents. One of the mates almost always watches over the nest throughout the 29-day incubation period of the eggs. A loon normally lays two olive-colored, dark-spotted eggs.
- o Loon chicks are in the water within one day of hatching, and will not touch land again until they're mature and ready to mate.
- o Young loons sometimes hitch a ride on their parents' backs. During their first week, they may spend up to 65 per cent of their time getting a free ride. This practice keeps the chicks warm and safe from the predatory attacks of large fish, snapping turtles and eagles.
- o The young are usually self-sufficient by the time they're six to eight weeks old, and can usually migrate by 11 weeks. The loon's lifespan is 15 to 30 years.
- o The common loon is protected from hunting under the federal Migratory Birds Convention Act.



FACT SHEET

October 1988

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BLACK BEAR MANAGEMENT AREAS IN ONTARIO

- o As part of its commitment to a more intensive bear management program, MNR will establish black bear management areas in time for the 1989 spring bear hunt.
- o Tourist operators catering to bear hunters have asked MNR to implement some form of area allocation to resolve conflicts, protect the resource and create better-quality hunting opportunities.
- o The bear management area system will eliminate direct competition among operators by providing each operator with a defined geographic area where they can provide their services exclusive of other operators.
- o The system will improve MNR's monitoring of black bear harvests and enable operators to play a more active role in this monitoring system.
- o The specific program will not affect resident hunters hunting on their own, who are not restricted in their use of Crown land and may hunt bears where they wish during the open season.

The Bear Management Areas Program

- o Since 1987, Ontario has required all non-resident hunters to use the services of the tourist industry.
- o MNR assigns a bear outfitter the exclusive right to provide guiding and baiting services to bear hunters within the defined geographic boundaries of one or more bear management areas.
- o Operators may operate only within the boundaries of their assigned management areas and may only harvest bears from within these areas.

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- o All non-resident hunters and resident hunters using the services of a commercial hunting operator must confine their bear hunting activities to the boundaries of the operator's bear management area.
- o This program does not apply to Ontario residents hunting independently, nor to non-residents who own property in Ontario or are hunting with an immediate relative who is an Ontario resident.

Rules for Bear Management Areas

- o The BMA does not confer any land tenure or title rights to the operator, but merely allows him/her to exclude other operators from the area.
- o The BMA is not transferable. Any area given up by an operator reverts to MNR.
- o Only operators who provide guiding and/or baiting services to bear hunters may currently apply for a bear management area.
- o Operators who provide only accommodation may team with eligible operators in order to remain in the system.
- o Operators will pay an annual fee for their bear management areas.
- o Operators may hold more than one bear management area. However, the minimum fee applies for each area, and unconnected areas held by the same operator will be treated as separate areas.
- o Operators may establish areas on private land, provided they obtain written permission from the landowner.
- o The recommended minimum size for areas is 50 square kilometres.
- o MNR will administer bear management areas through an agreement with the operator listing the terms and conditions.
- o After the system is in place for the 1989 spring hunt, new bear management areas will not be created for at least two years or until sufficient data are collected to establish provincial bear population numbers.
- o Newcomers will be eligible to enter the system only in cases where an area has reverted to the Crown and a decision to reassign the area is made by MNR.

Assigning BMAs -- The Fall 1988 Meetings

- o MNR district staff will meet with operators or their representatives in each district to discuss mapping of bear management areas and assign them to operators.

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- o In establishing boundaries, MNR will take into account areas traditionally hunted by operators.
- o Each operator is responsible for attending the district meeting. Operators who are unable to attend may appoint, in writing, a delegate to represent them.
- o Operators who conduct hunts in more than one MNR district should attend the meetings in each of the districts in which they operate.
- o Operators who fail to attend these meetings, or those who do not send a representative, may not be assigned a bear management area and, thus, may lose their traditional hunting areas.
- o Disputes regarding boundaries and assignments of bear management areas should be resolved by the operators involved.
- o If operators cannot reach an agreement among themselves, MNR will submit the dispute to an arbitration panel consisting of one MNR representative, one tourist industry representative, and one independent representative.
- o The arbitration panel will make a recommendation to the regional director for a final decision.
- o Application for a hearing before the arbitration panel must be made within three weeks following the district meeting.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Howard Smith
Wildlife Branch
TORONTO (416) 965-7641



CARON
NR
-F17

FACT SHEET

October 1986

FACT SHEET ON FOREST RESOURCES INVENTORY (FRI)

- The Forest Resources Inventory (FRI) provides a picture of the extent, nature and condition of the forests of Ontario. The area covered by the inventory is 61.6 million hectares, or about 58 per cent of the total area of the Province of Ontario.
- The boundaries of the FRI extend from the southern limits of Ontario northward to the James Bay area (latitude 50 N in northeastern Ontario and 52 N in the northwest). About 86 per cent of this area is land, of which 46.1 million hectares, or 87 per cent, is classed as forest land.
- The FRI, which includes statistics, maps, photographs and a computerized data base, is prepared by staff of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, in co-operation with forest companies. The inventory is on a 20-year cycle, which means that every 20 years, a section of the province is re-surveyed, and the FRI on that area is updated.
- It costs from \$20 to \$35 per square kilometre to do the inventory. That cost is shared by the Ministry of Natural Resources and the forest companies. It costs about \$3-million in total to do the inventory on 1/20th of the province each year.
- Forests are divided into management units for planning purposes. Forest stands form the basic silvicultural or operational planning unit. A forest stand is a group of trees with sufficient uniformity in composition, structure, age arrangement or condition to be distinguishable from adjacent vegetation.
- For each management unit, the FRI takes three years to do. In the first year, aerial photographs are taken in the spring and summer.
- The next year, ground crews measure sample plots chosen for their accessibility and representativeness. A sample is taken approximately once every 2.6 square kilometres. In the winter, crews use photos and plot data to interpret the aerial photos and describe individual forest stands over the entire photographed area.

- Ministry photo-interpreters describe the forest stands in terms of species, height, age, stocking (an expression of the adequacy of tree cover on an area), site class (productive capacity for a particular species) and volume.
- In the third year, the data are validated, transferred to maps, and entered in a computerized data base system which produces standard FRI reports and regional summaries. The ministry is in the process of decentralizing computerized inventory data to enable local forest managers to update information on their areas.
- Operational surveys, called operational cruises, may also be carried out by MNR district staff, using ground sampling techniques, on areas which are scheduled to be harvested within five years. These cruises provide verification of information from the aerial photography; give additional data on the size and quality of timber; and provide information to help the resource manager decide how to harvest and regenerate.
- The method used for the FRI tells foresters not only the extent of the forest resource, but also where it is located. A statistical sampling method, which is used widely in the United States, gives a more precise count of the size of the forest, but it does not answer the "where?" question. All Canadian provinces, including Ontario, rely heavily on photo-interpretation to map the forest.
- The first surveys of forest resources in Ontario were completed between 1946 and 1959. The first report summarizing the entire forest inventory was published in 1963. Since then, there have been some changes in how information is gathered.
- The first inventory, for example, recognized only three broad species groups for the purpose of volume calculations; the current FRI categorizes each forest stand into one of 12 working groups (such as white pine, spruce etc.). The early inventory had only three age classes; the new one records stands in five-year age classes.
- In future, there will be increased use of large-scale photography for the FRI. This will reduce costs and allow for even greater statistical precision. The FRI of the future will also make more use of remote sensing via satellites to record major changes in the forest. FRI map data will also be computerized.



RESOURCES REPORT

October 1988

CALLEN
NR
- F17

WETLANDS REPORT WILL HELP DECIDE LAND USE

Ontario's wetlands have been disappearing since the 1850s through encroaching land clearances, draining, filling and shoreline development.

In some areas of southwestern Ontario, 81 to 100 per cent of these original bogs, swamps, marshes, and fens are gone. Overall, about 75 per cent of southern Ontario's wetlands have been lost.

While swamps and bogs may appear useless to many people, wetlands are essential as flood control mechanisms and as habitat and staging areas for many migrating bird species.

A report has been prepared that will help planning agencies and municipalities in Ontario more effectively plan and make land use decisions affecting wetlands.

The report -- Provincially and Regionally Significant Wetlands in Southern Ontario, Interim Report -- lists the biological, hydrological, social and other special features of 152 wetlands.

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The preparation of the report was sponsored by the World Wildlife Fund (Canada) with support from the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters. Both groups assisted in the report by sponsoring federal Canada Works Section 38 job creation projects.

The report, which provides ready access to information on some of Ontario's most significant wetlands, is useful to planning agencies and municipalities, landowners, naturalist organizations, and anyone else with an interest in wetlands.

The wetlands listed in the report are rated as provincially significant (Class I or Class II) or regionally significant (Class III), according to a ranking system developed by MNR and the Canadian Wildlife Service.

Under this system, wetlands are given a rating from one to seven based on an evaluation of the biological, social, hydrological, and special features of the wetland. The special features component includes an assessment of endangered and provincially significant animals and plants, and habitat for migratory birds.

More than 700 wetlands were studied for this report and 96 were ranked as provincially significant and 56 as regionally significant.

The report is part of an ongoing provincial wetlands evaluation program to help planners, municipalities and groups interested in conservation understand the features of some of these crucial areas.

A second report on other wetlands that have subsequently been evaluated will be published when the analysis is completed.

Evaluations for the report were carried out in 1983 and 1984 by the ministry, conservation authorities, and the Canadian Wildlife Service. A number of wetlands were re-evaluated from 1985 to 1987 to incorporate more recent data.

Single copies of the interim report are available free at the ministry's Public Information Centre, Room 1640, Whitney Block, 99 Wellesley Street West, Toronto, Ontario M7A 1W3. There may be charges for bulk orders.

- 30 -

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Valanne Glooschenko
Wildlife Branch
TORONTO (416) 965-7641

Charles Ross
Communications Services Branch
TORONTO (416) 965-2756

FACT SHEET

BRONTE CREEK PROVINCIAL PARK DRAFT REVISED MANAGEMENT PLAN NOVEMBER, 1988

This Factsheet is a summary of the information contained in the Draft Revised Management Plan. Copies of the Plan are available for review from :

Bronte Creek Provincial Park
1219 Burloak Drive
Burlington, Ontario
L7R 3X5
Telephone (416) 827-6911 or (416) 335-0023

Any comments respecting the Draft Plan are welcome. Questionnaires are available (in the Plan) or you can express your concerns by writing to the above address. Comments must be received by **DECEMBER 16, 1988.**

During the plan review process, Terms of Reference and Background Information / Issues and Options documents were prepared and distributed for public comment. Approximately 50 replies were received from municipalities, interest groups and agencies and another 65 from public individuals. Two public open houses were also hosted.

The input from this public consultation effort has been a significant factor in determining the content of the Draft Revised Management Plan.

PLAN SUMMARY

- . Bronte Creek will remain a **RECREATION** class provincial park
- . The park **GOAL** is:
 - . to provide a wide variety of high quality, year round, recreational and educational experiences and to protect the biological, geological and cultural resources of the park

. DEVELOPMENT:

- . the Draft Revised Management Plan proposes day-use recreation only
- . the more intensive activities and development are confined to the south quadrant

- . north and east quadrant development will be restricted to a trails network that will provide cross-country skiing, hiking, and equestrian opportunities
- . the option of providing overnight camping will be kept open with the final decision being deferred to the next Management Plan Review cycle
- . this decision is based on the mixed public support shown for a campground, the significant related costs, and the high priority placed on upgrading aging park facilities across the parks system

The following new initiatives are recommended to complement proposed PARK ROLES AND THEMES. Implementation will occur over the 10 year lifespan of the plan and will depend upon the availability of funding.

PRIMARY ROLES

Natural Areas Protection

Recreation

NEW INITIATIVES

- . Nature Reserve, Natural Environment and Historical zoning to protect the biological, geological and cultural resources of the park
- . a trails network for the north and east quadrants
- . a trail for the disabled
- . 4 picnic shelters, 575 parking spaces, and 2 washrooms added in the south quadrant
- . additional childrens play apparatus in the south quadrant
- . an extension of operating hours and seasons for appropriate facilities
- . links with municipal bicycle and pedestrian trails
- . an in-valley crossing (with valley side trails) to link the north and south quadrants

SECONDARY ROLES

Education

NEW INITIATIVES

- . a modern, multi-use Visitor Centre to enhance park interpretation and visitor orientation

- . structured programs for schools, teachers and day camp leaders
- . programs to address a wider range of visitor interests and age levels

Resources Management

- . limited demonstration projects and interpretive programming

PRIMARY THEME

NEW INITIATIVES

Natural and Cultural Heritage Appreciation

- . a study to determine the long term status of park heritage buildings
- . an interpretive strategy for emphasizing the biological sensitivity of the valley, the glacial history related to the valley formation and native occupation of the site
- . a comprehensive analysis of archaeological resources and cultural themes for incorporation into the interpretive strategy
- . evening programs on a trial basis

SECONDARY THEME

NEW INITIATIVES

Rural Living

- . the rural lifestyle of the early 1900's will continue to be interpreted through Spruce Lane Farm
- . a variety of special event demonstrations will complement the theme

OTHER DEVELOPMENT

NEW INITIATIVES

- . an additional food concession for the south quadrant
- . surfacing of roads in the south quadrant



OPEN HOUSE NOTICE

Open houses have been scheduled to provide informal opportunities for area residents and agencies to review the **Draft Revised Management Plan** for Bronte Creek Provincial Park. Representatives from the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources will be in attendance to answer your questions.

Participation at the following open houses is encouraged to discuss your interests in the park and its future.

November 24, 1988

By appointment: 2:00-5:00 p.m.

Drop-in: 7:00-9:00 p.m.

at

Oakville Central Library

120 Navy Street

Oakville, Ontario

November 29, 1988

By appointment: 2:00-5:00 p.m.

Drop-in: 7:00-9:00 p.m.

at

The Venture Inn

2020 Lakeshore Road

Burlington, Ontario

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dale Carleton

Bronte Creek Provincial Park

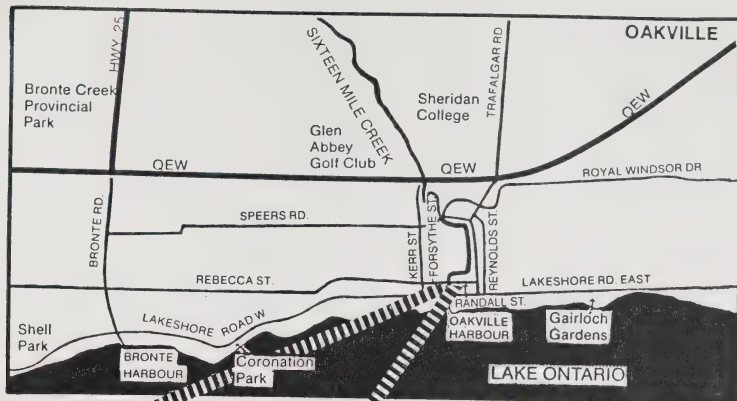
1219 Burloak Drive

Burlington, Ontario

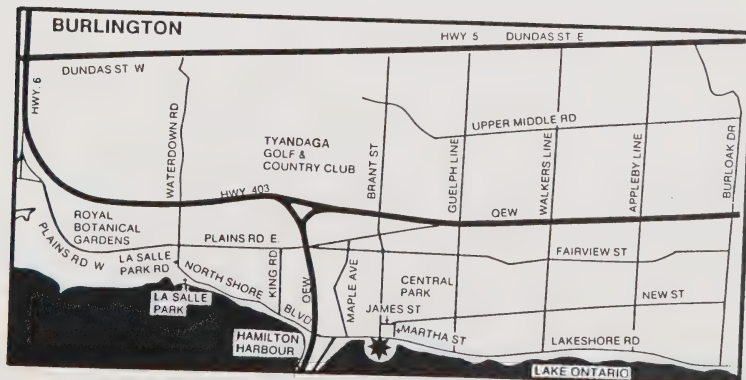
L7R 3X5

Telephone: (416) 827-6911

(416) 335-0023



★ Open House Locations





FACT SHEET

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April 1989

MATCHEDASH BAY PROVINCIAL WILDLIFE AREA

- o The Ministry of Natural Resources, together with conservation groups from Canada and the United States, will develop a 2,000-hectare wetland waterfowl management area near Matchedash Bay, Ontario.
- o Matchedash Bay, located in Simcoe County on the extreme southeast end of Georgian Bay, is an important breeding and staging area for waterfowl in southern Ontario.
- o Land for the Matchedash Bay Provincial Wildlife Area will be acquired and developed over seven years, at an estimated cost of \$8.2-million. Costs will be shared by governments and organizations in Canada and the United States.
- o MNR's contribution will be approximately \$675,000. In addition, about 300 hectares of waterfowl habitat now managed by MNR will be incorporated into the project.
- o Other Canadian contributors include the Canadian Wildlife Service and non-government organizations such as Ducks Unlimited Canada and Wildlife Habitat Canada, which are part of the Eastern Habitat Joint Venture.
- o U.S. contributors include various states, Ducks Unlimited (U.S.) and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.
- o Matchedash Bay was chosen as the first project site because it is at risk from permanent habitat loss; it has high potential as a waterfowl production area; it is a critical staging area for migrant waterfowl in spring and fall; and its development for waterfowl is highly compatible with other existing wetland values and uses.
- o Simcoe County, where the project site is located, has lost 55 per cent of its original wetlands.

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- o Specific project objectives are to acquire approximately 1,700 hectares of land; develop and maintain suitable habitat for breeding and staging waterfowl; and produce an additional 1,200 mallards, 300 black ducks and 1,900 geese and other waterfowl for the fall migratory flight each year.
- o Under previous commitments, MNR has acquired about 300 hectares of waterfowl habitat on Matchedash Bay, now designated as a Provincial Wildlife Management Area.
- o MNR will oversee acquisition of land on Matchedash Bay, through the Nature Conservancy of Canada.
- o A process of public consultation will take place during the project's first 18 months to determine land use guidelines and assess the environmental impact of developing the area.
- o An advisory committee will be established to assist in the planning process. Representatives will be drawn from Tay and Matchedash townships, the Village of Coldwater, Simcoe County, the Simcoe County Trappers Association, the Huronia Tourist Association, and local cottagers, boaters, naturalists, anglers and hunters.
- o Waterfowl development projects, scheduled to begin in year three, include building dikes, ponds, moist soil units, dense nesting cover units, goose grazing areas, and nesting structures.
- o An evaluation program will monitor the effectiveness of the project and help refine the management plan.
- o Operation of the Matchedash Bay Provincial Wildlife Area will remain the responsibility of MNR.
- o The North American Waterfowl Management Plan, signed in May 1986 by Canada and the United States, aims to protect 24,282 hectares of habitat for black ducks and mallards in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence lowlands of Canada.
- o The overall goal is to increase the North American breeding population of ducks to 62 million, and the fall flight of waterfowl to 100 million, by the year 2000. More specifically, the goal is to establish an estimated winter population of 385,000 black ducks in the Atlantic and Mississippi flyways (traditional migratory routes) by the year 2000.
- o Ontario's waterfowl population (ducks, geese and swans) is about 3.5 million in May, 8.3 million in September, and 100,000 in January. Its fall flight of about seven million ducks is nearly 10 per cent of the current continental population and includes more than 2 million mallards and 600,000 black ducks.

- o Most waterfowl species found in eastern North America use the Matchedash Bay area during annual migration. The area is important to breeding populations in northern Canada and the western provinces, and to local waterfowl as a staging area during spring and fall.
- o Waterfowl currently breeding at Matchedash Bay are mainly dabbling ducks, but include divers and, more recently, giant Canada geese. Primary breeders are black ducks, mallards and blue-winged teal.
- o More than \$31-million in revenue is generated annually by the hunting of waterfowl across Canada.
- o More than 85 per cent of the harvest of waterfowl produced in Ontario is by hunters in other provinces or the United States.
- o Band returns demonstrate a high number, split equally, of Ontario ducks in the fall flights of both the Atlantic and Mississippi flyways. Recoveries have been reported from Michigan, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia and at least 18 other states.
- o Among the 28 unique bird species documented in the Matchedash Bay area are the white pelican, brant, sandhill crane, red-shouldered hawk, Wilson's phalarope, loggerhead shrike and grasshopper sparrow.
- o The Matchedash Bay area contains a diverse flora and fauna: 489 species of plants; 32 species of fish; 12 species of reptiles; 21 species of mammals; and 136 species of birds.



FACT SHEET

January 1989

RABIES IN ONTARIO

Metro Toronto and York Region Possible Rabies Hot Spots

Ministry of Natural Resources scientists predict an increase in wildlife rabies for Metro Toronto, York Region and the counties immediately east of these areas in 1988-89. Provincial records show that since 1958, peaks in the incidence of rabies have roughly followed a five-year cycle in this part of southcentral Ontario. Similar outbreaks occurred in 1969-70, 1974-75, 1979-80, and 1984-85.

As of October 1988, 48 rabid foxes were reported in York Region and Metro Toronto as compared to 29 in the same period of 1987. Almost half of the 48 foxes were found in Metro. In 1987, only one of the 29 was from Metro. Outbreaks of rabies in skunks generally follow fox outbreaks, and since there are more skunks than foxes in urban areas, the likelihood of contact between rabid skunks and pets may be higher in Metro and York Region over the next several months.

Rabies -- What It Is and How It Is Transmitted

Rabies is a disease caused by a virus. It most commonly enters the body when saliva from a rabid animal gets into a wound, such as a cut or bite, or an absorbing surface, such as an eye, or the tissue inside the nose or mouth.

From 1958 to 1987, more than 42,000 people were vaccinated for exposure to rabid or potentially rabid animals in Ontario. Sixty-five per cent of the treatments were administered as a result of exposure to dogs, cats or cattle.

While most people are exposed to rabies through domestic animals, only 28 per cent of all cases of animal rabies are domestic animals. Foxes and striped skunks are the major carriers with 69 per cent of reported cases. Other wild animals (bats, raccoons, coyotes) account for the remaining three per cent.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Health are recommending that Ontarians have their pets vaccinated regularly.

The History of Rabies Outbreaks in Ontario

Rabies invaded Ontario in the mid-1950s when an outbreak came down from Arctic Canada and swept through most of eastern and parts of western North America.

While the disease has died out of Quebec, New York, New England and the Maritimes, it persists in Ontario south of the Canadian Shield. Scientists believe there are several reasons for this phenomenon:

- o Fox population densities. Red foxes, the principal host of the rabies virus, normally die within three to five days of showing clinical signs of the disease. Where foxes are plentiful, the chances of an infected fox spreading the disease before it dies increase. However, it is almost impossible to determine how low fox population densities should be to slow the spread of the virus, since encounters between foxes occur by chance.
- o Survival rate of fox cubs. Fox cubs have a higher survival rate in some parts of southern Ontario than others. The more cubs that survive, the higher the population density, and the higher the likelihood of a rabies outbreak.
- o Geographic location. Researchers have distinguished 10 regional rabies "units" in southern Ontario, each covering three to six counties and each experiencing a distinct rabies cycle. Some units have a regular cycle of outbreaks every three to five years with dramatic peaks -- as many as 200 rabies cases may be reported a month. Other areas have longer, more irregular outbreak cycles.

In southern Ontario, foxes can travel long distances unimpeded by natural barriers, such as lakes and rivers, making it unlikely that rabies could die out in all 10 rabies areas during the same year.

Rabies Outbreaks Outside the Metro Area

For 1988/89, MNR scientists predict a 75-per-cent probability of a rabies outbreak in Metro, York Region and areas immediately east of the vicinity. Last year, the extreme southwestern and eastern parts of the province experienced rabies outbreaks. In the southwest, Lambton, Kent and Essex counties -- which historically have experienced very few rabies problems -- had an almost five-fold increase in rabies over 1986/87 with 150 cases reported. In eastern Ontario, Ottawa-Carleton and Russell had more than twice as many cases, with 130 reported.

Moving Toward a Rabies Control Program

The Ministry of Natural Resources, in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the Ministry of Health and Agriculture Canada, has been studying wildlife rabies for a number of years. Experiments to develop an effective vaccination program have led to pilot projects aimed at controlling rabies outbreaks in urban and rural areas.

Rabies in Urban Wildlife

As our urban wildlife populations increase, so does the risk of spreading the rabies virus. In response, Ontario researchers developed a trap-vaccinate-release rabies control program.

From July to November, 1987, researchers methodically vaccinated skunks and raccoons over a 60-square-kilometre area of Scarborough. Since the program began, no skunk or raccoon rabies cases have been reported in the study area. In 1986, before the control program, 11 wildlife rabies cases were diagnosed in the same area. From 1980 to 1986, 60 cases were diagnosed.

In 1988, about 200 skunks and 100 raccoons were vaccinated in the study area, and researchers are optimistic about the success of the program.

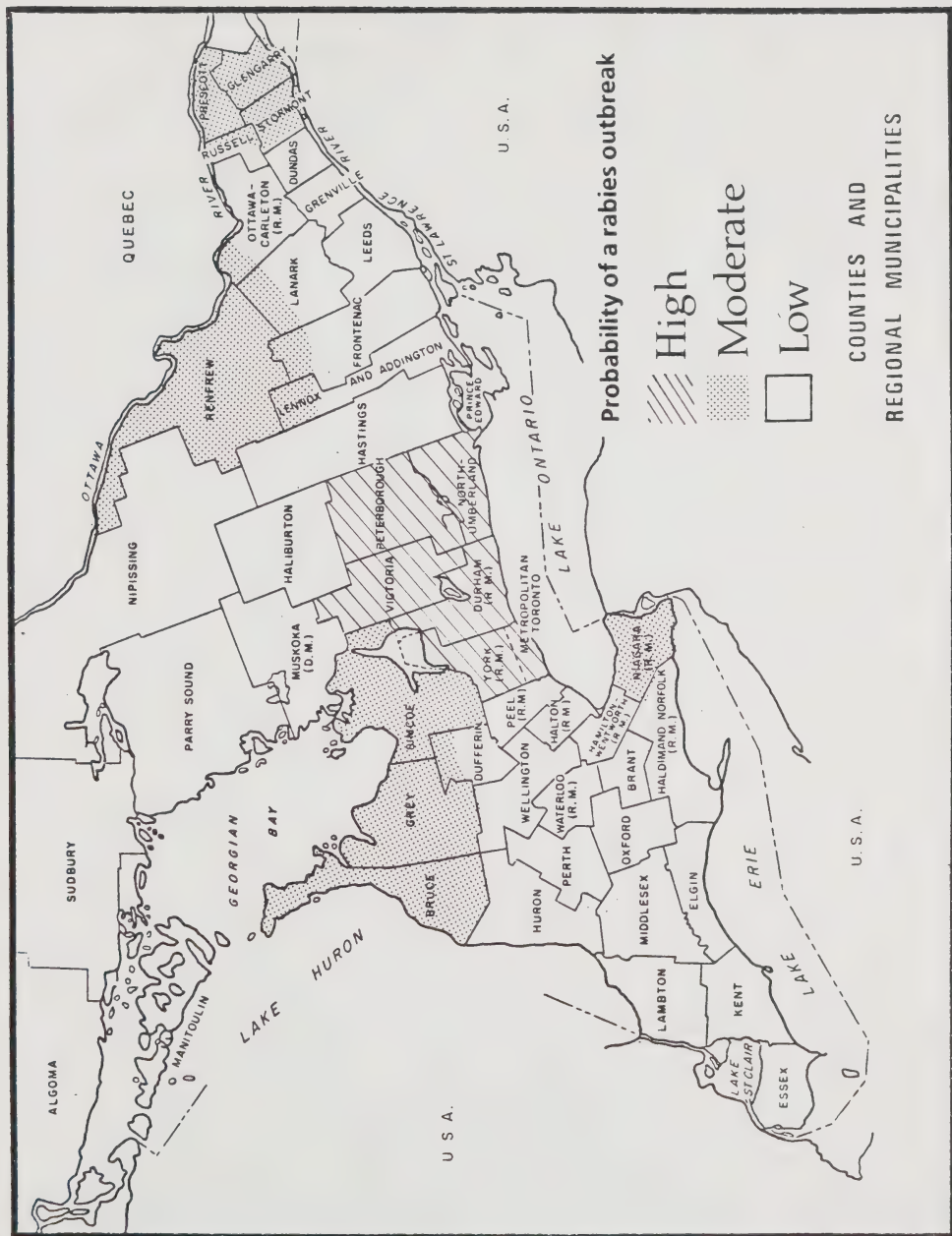
Rabies in Rural Ontario

Rabies control differs in rural southern Ontario, because foxes are the major rabies carriers and the areas covered are much larger.

This summer, equipment was developed to mass produce a vaccine-laced bait that has proved effective in experiments where the baits were dropped from aircraft.

The Ministry of Natural Resources intends to undertake a rabies control program over a study area as large as several counties.

REMARQUE : Version française disponible.





Fact Sheet

Actualités

Parks Information 1989

Renseignements sur les parcs 1989



PARK NAME <i>CARON NR - FT</i>	OPERATING PERIOD	TELEPHONE RESERVATIONS ACCEPTED	RESERVED CAMPING AVAILABLE
NOM DU PARC	PÉRIODES D'EXPLOITATION	RÉSERVATIONS TÉLÉPHONIQUES ACCEPTÉES	CAMPING DISPONIBLE SUR RÉSERVATION
Aaron P.O. Box 730 Dryden, Ont. P8N 2Z4	May 19 mai - Sept. 4 sept.		
Abitibi-De Troyes P.O. Box 730 Cochrane, Ont. P0L 1C0	May 19 mai - Oct. 15 oct.		
Algonquin - Interior P.O. Box 219 Whitney, Ont. K0J 2M0	April 28 avril - Oct. 9 oct.	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 633-5538 or/ou (705) 633-5725	June 23 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Algonquin - Canisbay Lake Campground P.O. Box 219 Whitney, Ont. K0J 2M0	June 23 juin - Sept. 4 sept.	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 633-5538 or/ou (705) 633-5725	June 23 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Algonquin - Coon Lake Campground P.O. Box 219 Whitney, Ont. K0J 2M0	June 23 juin - Sept. 4 sept.		
Algonquin - Kearny Lake Campground P.O. Box 219 Whitney, Ont. K0J 2M0	June 23 juin - Sept. 4 sept.		
Algonquin - Lake of Two Rivers Campground P.O. Box 219 Whitney, Ont. K0J 2M0	May 19 mai - Oct. 9 oct.	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 633-5538 or/ou (705) 633-5725	June 23 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Algonquin - Mew Lake Campground P.O. Box 219 Whitney, Ont. K0J 2M0	May 19 mai - Sept. 4 sept. *Oct. 9 oct. March 31 mars	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 633-5538 or/ou (705) 633-5725	June 23 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Algonquin - Pog Lake Campground P.O. Box 219 Whitney, Ont. K0J 2M0	June 23 juin - Sept. 4 sept.	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 633-5538 or/ou (705) 633-5725	June 23 juin - Sept. 4 sept.

* Winter Camping
Camping d'hiver

PARK NAME NOM DU PARC	OPERATING PERIOD PÉRIODES D'EXPLOITATION	TELEPHONE RESERVATIONS ACCEPTED RÉSERVATIONS TELEPHONQUES ACCEPTÉES	RESERVED CAMPING AVAILABLE CAMPING DISPONIBLE SUR RESERVATION
Algonquin - Rock Lake Campground P.O. Box 219 Whitney, Ont. K0J 2M0	April 28 avril - Oct. 9 oct.		
Algonquin - Tea Lake Campground P.O. Box 219 Whitney, Ont. K0J 2M0	April 28 avril - Oct. 9 oct.		
Algonquin - Whitefish Lake Campground P.O. Box 219 Whitney, Ont. K0J 2M0	April 28 avril - Oct. 9 oct. Group Camping Only Terrains de camping en groupe seulement	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 633-5538 or/ou (705) 633-5725	April 28 avril - Sept. 4 sept.
Algonquin - Day Use Areas P.O. Box 219 Whitney, Ont. K0J 2M0	April 29 avril - Oct. 9 oct. Winter (Day Use Only) Hiver (Services de jour seulement) Dec. 16 déc.- April 1 avril		
Algonquin - Achray Campground P.O. Box 219 Whitney, Ont. K0J 2M0	April 29 avril - Oct. 9 oct.		
Arrowhead R.R. 3 Huntsville, Ont. P0A 1K0	May 12 mai - Oct. 9 oct. Winter (Day Use Only) Hiver (Services de jour seulement) Dec. 16 déc.- April 1 avril	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 789-5105	June 23 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Awenda P.O. Box 973 Penetanguishene, Ont. L0K 1P0	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept. Winter (Day Use Only) Hiver (Services de jour seulement) Dec. 1 déc.- Mar. 12 mars	May 1 mai - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 549-2231	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
Balsam Lake R.R. 1 Kirkfield, Ont. K0M 2B0	May 12 mai - Oct. 9 oct.	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 454-3324	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
Bass Lake P.O. Box 2178 Orillia, Ont. L3V 6S1	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 326-7054	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
Batchawana P.O. Box 130 Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. P6A 5L5	June 9 juin - Sept. 4 sept. Day-use Only Services de jour seulement		
Blue Lake P.O. Box 730 Dryden, Ont. P8N 2Z4	May 19 mai - Sept. 17 sept.	April 3 avril - June 22 juin (807) 223-3341 June 23 juin - Sept. 1 sept. (807) 227-2601	June 23 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Bon Echo R.R. 1 Cloyne, Ont. K0H 1K0	May 12 mai - Oct. 9 oct.	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (613) 336-2228	May 19-22 mai - June 23 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Bonnechere P.O. Box 220 Pembroke, Ont. K8A 6X4	May 12 mai - Sept. 17 sept.		
Bronte Creek 1219 Burloak Dr. Burlington, Ont. L7R 3X5	*Year Round toute l'année Day-use Only Services de jour seulement		

* Closed Christmas and Boxing Day
Fermé les 25 et 26 décembre

PARK NAME NOM DU PARC	OPERATING PERIOD PÉRIODES D'EXPLOITATION	TELEPHONE RESERVATIONS ACCEPTED RÉSERVATIONS TELEPHONIQUES ACCEPTÉES	RESERVED CAMPING AVAILABLE CAMPING DISPONIBLE SUR RESERVATION
Caliper Lake P.O. Box 188 Nestor Falls, Ont. P0X 1K0	May 19 mai - Sept. 17 sept.	April 3 avril - June 22 juin (807) 274-5337 June 23 juin - Sept. 1 sept. (807) 484-2181	June 23 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Carillon P.O. Box 100 Chute-a-Blondeau, Ont. K0B 1B0	May 12 mai - Oct. 9 oct. Winter (Day Use Only) Hiver (Services de jour seulement) Dec. 10 déc.- March 11 mars		
Carson Lake P.O. Box 220 Pembroke, Ont. K8A 6X4	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.		
Charleston Lake R.R. 4 Lansdowne, Ont. K0E 1L0	May 12 mai - Oct. 9 oct. Winter (Day Use Only) Hiver (Services de jour seulement) Dec. 10 déc.- Mar. 11 mars	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (613) 659-2065	May 19-22 mai June 23 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Chutes P.O. Box 37 Massey, Ont. P0P 1P0	May 19 mai - Sept. 29 sept.		
Craigeleith R.R. 3 Collingwood, Ont. L9Y 3Z2	April 14 avril - Nov. 12 nov.	May 1 mai - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 445-4467	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
Darlington R.R. 2 Bowmanville, Ont. L1C 3K3	May 12 mai - Oct. 9 oct.	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (416) 436-2036	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
Devils Glen P.O. Box 183 Wasaga Beach, Ont. L0L 2P0	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.	May 1 mai - May 22 mai (705) 429-2516 May 23 mai - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 445-2628	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
Driftwood Stonecliffe, Ont. K0J 2K0	May 12 mai - Oct. 9 oct.		
Earl Rowe P.O. Box 966 Alliston, Ont. L0M 1A0	April 29 avril - Sept. 4 sept.	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 435-4331	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
Emily R.R. 4 Omamee, Ont. K0L 2W0	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 799-5170	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
Esker Lakes P.O. Box 129 Swastika, Ont. P0K 1T0	May 19 mai - Sept. 30 sept.	April 3 avril - June 16 juin (705) 642-3222 June 17 juin - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 567-4849	June 17 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Fairbank P.O. Box 3500, Station A Sudbury, Ont. P3A 4S2	May 19 mai - Sept. 4 sept.		
Ferris R.R. 4 Brighton, Ont. K0K 1H0	June 16 juin - Sept. 4 sept.	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (613) 475-2204	June 16 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Finlayson Point P.O. Box 38 Temagami, Ont. P0H 2H0	May 19 mai - Sept. 10 sept.		

PARK NAME NOM DU PARC	OPERATING PERIOD PÉRIODES D'EXPLOITATION	TELEPHONE RESERVATIONS ACCEPTED RÉSERVATIONS TÉLÉPHONIQUES ACCEPTÉES	RESERVED CAMPING AVAILABLE CAMPING DISPONIBLE SUR RÉSERVATION
Fitzroy Fitzroy Harbour, Ont. K0A 1X0	May 12 mai - Sept. 24 sept.	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (613) 623-5159	May 19-22 mai June 16 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Foy P.O. Box 220 Pembroke, Ont. K8A 6X4	June 23 juin - Sept. 4 sept. Day-use Only Services de jour seulement		
Frontenac P.O. Box 11 Sydenham, Ont. K0H 2T0	April 1 avril - Sept. 4 sept. *Sept. 5 sept. - March 31 mars	April 1 avril - March 31 mars (613) 376-3489	April 1 avril - March 31 mars
Fushimi Lake P.O. Box 670 Hearst, Ont. P0L 1N0	May 19 mai - Oct. 15 oct.		
Greenwater P.O. Box 730 Cochrane, Ont. P0L 1C0	May 19 mai - Oct. 15 oct.	April 3 avril - June 2 juin (705) 272-4365 June 3 juin - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 272-6335	June 2 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Grundy Lake R.R. 1 Britt, Ont. P0G 1A0	May 12 mai - Oct. 9 oct.	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 383-2369	June 23 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Halfway Lake P.O. Box 3500, Station A Sudbury, Ont. P3A 4S2	May 19 mai - Sept. 24 sept.		
Inverhuron R.R. 1 Port Elgin, Ont. N0H 2C0	**May 12 mai - Oct. 9 oct. Day-use Only Services de jour seulement		
Ipperwash R.R. 2 Grand Bend, Ont. N0M 1T0	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (519) 243-3099	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
Ivanhoe Lake 190 Cherry St. Chapleau, Ont. P0M 1K0	May 19 mai - Sept. 4 sept.	April 3 avril - June 5 juin (705) 864-1710 June 6 juin - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 899-2644	June 6 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
John E. Pearce 353 Talbot St. W., Aylmer, Ont. N5H 2S8	June 2 juin - Sept. 4 sept. Day-use Only Services de jour seulement		
Kakabeka Falls P.O. Box 5000 Thunder Bay, Ont. P7C 5C6	May 19 mai - Sept. 10 sept. Winter (Day Use Only) Hiver (Services de jour seulement) Jan. 5 jan. - March 25 mars	May 1 mai - Sept. 1 sept. (807) 577-4231	May 19 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
Kap-Kig-Iwan P.O. Box 520 Englehart, Ont. P0J 1H0	May 19 mai - Sept. 30 sept.		
Kesagami P.O. Box 730 Cochrane, Ont. P0L 1C0	June 3 juin - Sept. 4 sept.		

* Winter Camping/Camping d'hiver

** Weekends Only Sept. 5 - Oct. 9/Fin de semaine seulement 5 sept. au 9 oct.

PARK NAME NOM DU PARC	OPERATING PERIOD PÉRIODES D'EXPLOITATION	TELEPHONE RESERVATIONS ACCEPTED RÉSERVATIONS TÉLÉPHONIQUES ACCEPTÉES	RESERVED CAMPING AVAILABLE CAMPING DISPONIBLE SUR RESERVATION
Kettle Lakes 896 Riverside Dr., Timmins, Ont. P4N 3W2	May 19 mai - Oct. 15 oct.	April 3 avril - May 18 mai (705) 267-7951 May 19 mai - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 363-3511	June 23 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Killarney - Interior Killarney, Ont. P0M 2A0	May 19 mai - Oct. 9 oct.	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 287-2368	June 16 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Killarney - George Lake Campground Killarney, Ont. P0M 2A0	May 19 mai - Oct. 9 oct.	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 287-2368	May 19 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
Killbear P.O. Box 71 Nobel, Ont. P0G 1G0	May 12 mai - Oct. 9 oct.	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 342-5226 (705) 342-5227	June 16 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Klotz Lake P.O. Box 640 Geraldton, Ont. P0T 1M0	June 2 juin - Sept. 4 sept.		
Lake Nipigon P.O. Box 970 Nipigon, Ont. P0T 2J0	June 2 juin - Sept. 4 sept.		
Lake of the Woods R.R. 1 Sleeman, Ont. P0W 1M0	May 19 mai - Sept. 17 sept.	April 3 avril - May 18 mai (807) 274-5337 May 19 mai - Aug. 10 août (807) 488-5531	May 19 mai - Aug. 10 août
Lake on the Mountain R.R. 1 Picton, Ont. K0K 2T0	May 5 mai - Oct. 9 oct. Day -use Only Services de jour seulement		
Lake St. Peter P.O. Box 500 Bancroft, Ont. K0L 1C0	June 16 juin - Sept. 4 sept.	April 3 avril - June 15 juin (613) 332-3940 June 16 juin - Sept. 1 sept. (613) 338-5312	June 16 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Lake Superior - Interior P.O. Box 1160 Wawa, Ont. P0S 1K0	May 5 mai - Oct. 29 oct.		
Lake Superior - Agawa Bay Campground P.O. Box 1160 Wawa, Ont. P0S 1K0	May 19 mai - Oct. 1 oct.		
Lake Superior - Crescent Lake Campground P.O. Box 1160 Wawa, Ont. P0S 1K0	June 23 juin - Sept. 4 sept.		
Lake Superior - Rabbit Blanket Lake Campground P.O. Box 1160 Wawa, Ont. P0S 1K0	May 19 mai - Oct. 29 oct.		
Long Point P.O. Box 99 Port Rowan, Ont. N0E 1M0	April 28 avril - Nov. 12 nov.	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (519) 586-2133	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.

PARK NAME NOM DU PARC	OPERATING PERIOD PÉRIODES D'EXPLOITATION	TELEPHONE RESERVATIONS ACCEPTED RÉSERVATIONS TELEPHONIQUES ACCEPTÉES	RESERVED CAMPING AVAILABLE CAMPING DISPONIBLE SUR RESERVATION
MacGregor Point R.R. 1 Port Elgin, Ont. N0H 2C0	May 12 mai - Oct. 9 oct.	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (519) 389-9056	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
MacLead P.O. Box 640 Geraldton, Ont. P0T 1M0	June 2 juin - Sept. 8 sept.		
Mara P.O. Box 2178 Orillia, Ont. L3V 6S1	June 16 juin - Sept. 4 sept.	April 3 avril - June 15 juin (705) 326-7054 June 16 juin - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 326-4451	June 16 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Mark S. Burnham R.R. 3 Keene, Ont. K0L 2G0	May 12 mai - Oct. 9 oct. Day-use Only Services de jour seulement		
Marten River Marten River, Ont. P0H 1T0	May 19 mai - Sept. 24 sept.		
McRae Point P.O. Box 2178 Orillia, Ont. L3V 6S1	May 12 mai - Oct. 9 oct.	April 3 avril - June 15 juin (705) 326-7054 June 16 juin - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 325-7290	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
Middle Falls P.O. Box 5000 Thunder Bay, Ont. P7C 5G6	June 2 juin - Sept. 4 sept.		
Mikisew P.O. Box 400 South River, Ont. P0A 1X0	June 16 juin - Sept. 4 sept.		
Missinaibi Lake 190 Cherry St. Chapleau, Ont. P0M 1K0	May 12 mai - Sept. 17 sept.	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 864-1710	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
Mississagi P.O. Box 190 Blind River, Ont. P0R 1B0	May 19 mai - Sept. 4 sept.		
Murphys Point R.R. 5 Perth, Ont. K7H 3C7	May 12 mai - Oct. 9 oct. Winter (Day Use Only) Hiver (Services de jour seulement) Dec. 9 déc. - March 11 mars	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (613) 267-5060	May 19-22 mai June 16 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Nagagamisis P.O. Box 670 Hearst, Ont. P0L 1N0	May 19 mai - Oct. 15 oct.		
Neys P.O. Box 280 Terrace Bay, Ont. P0T 2W0	May 19 mai - Sept. 17 sept.	May 1 mai - Sept. 1 sept. (807) 229-1624	May 19 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
North Beach R.R. 3 Consecon, Ont. K0K 1T0	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept. Day-use Only Services de jour seulement		
Oastler Lake 4 Miller St. Parry Sound, Ont. P2A 1S8	May 12 mai - Oct. 9 oct.	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 378-2401	June 23 juin - Sept. 4 sept.

PARK NAME NOM DU PARC	OPERATING PERIOD PÉRIODES D'EXPLOITATION	TELEPHONE RESERVATIONS ACCEPTED RÉSERVATIONS TÉLÉPHONIQUES ACCEPTÉES	RESERVED CAMPING AVAILABLE CAMPING DISPONIBLE SUR RESERVATION
Obatanga P.O. Box 1160 Wawa, Ont. P0S 1K0	June 2 juin - Sept. 4 sept.		
Ojibway P.O. Box 309 Sioux Lookout, Ont. P0V 2T0	May 19 mai - Sept. 4 sept.		
Ouimet Canyon P.O. Box 5000 Thunder Bay, Ont. P7C 5G6	May 19 mai - Oct. 9 oct. Day-use Only Services de jour seulement		
Pakwash P.O. Box 5003 Red Lake, Ont. P0V 2M0	June 2 juin - Sept. 4 sept.		
Pancake Bay P.O. Box 61 Batchawana, Ont. P0S 1A0	May 5 mai - Oct. 9 oct.		
Pêche Island P.O. Box 640 Wheatley, Ont. N0P 2P0	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept. Day-use Only Services de jour seulement		
Petroglyphs General Delivery Woodview, Ont. K0L 3E0	May 19 mai - Oct. 9 oct. Day-use Only Services de jour seulement		
The Pinery R.R. 2 Grand Bend, Ont. N0M 1T0	April 7 avril - Oct. 29 oct. Winter (Day Use Only) Hiver (Services de jour seulement) Oct. 30 oct. - March 31 mars	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (519) 243-3099	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
Point Farms R.R. 3 Goderich, Ont. N7A 3X9	May 12 mai - Oct. 9 oct.	May 1 mai - Sept. 1 sept. (519) 524-7124	May 19 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
Port Bruce 353 Talbot St. W. Aylmer, Ont. N5H 2S8	June 2 juin - Sept. 4 sept. Day-use Only Services de jour seulement		
Port Burwell P.O. Box 9 Port Burwell, Ont. N0J 1T0	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (519) 874-4691	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
Potholes P.O. Box 1160 Wawa, Ont. P0S 1K0	June 9 juin - Sept. 4 sept. Day-use Only Services de jour seulement		
Presqu'île R.R. 4 Brighton, Ont. K0K 1H0	April 7 avril - Oct. 9 oct. Winter (Day Use Only) Hiver (Services de jour seulement) Dec. 10 dec. - March 11 mars	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (613) 475-2204	May 19-22 mai June 16 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Quetico - Wilderness Atikokan, Ont. P0T 1C0	May 19 mai - Oct. 9 oct.	Feb. 1 féb. - Sept. 1 sept. (807) 597-2735	May 19 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
Quetico - Dawson Trail Campground Atikokan, Ont. P0T 1C0	May 19 mai - Oct. 9 oct.	May 1 mai - Sept. 1 sept. (807) 597-2735	May 19 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
Rainbow Falls P.O. Box 280 Terrace Bay, Ont. P0T 2W0	June 2 juin - Sept. 17 sept.	May 1 mai - Sept. 1 sept. (807) 824-2299	June 2 juin - Sept. 4 sept.

PARK NAME NOM DU PARC	OPERATING PERIOD PÉRIODES D'EXPLOITATION	TELEPHONE RESERVATIONS ACCEPTED RÉSERVATIONS TELEPHONIQUES ACCEPTÉES	RESERVED CAMPING AVAILABLE CAMPING DISPONIBLE SUR RESERVATION
Rainbow Falls Rosspoint P.O. Box 280 Terrace Bay, Ont. P0T2W0			
Rene Brunelle 6 Government Rd., Kapusking Ont. P5N 2W4	May 19 mai - Sept. 30 sept. Winter (Day Use Only) Hiver (Services de jour seulement) Dec. 15 dec. - March 31 mars	April 3 avril - June 18 juin (705) 335-6191 June 9 juin - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 367-2692	June 9 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Restoule Restoule, Ont. P0H 2R0	May 19 mai - Sept. 24 sept.	April 3 avril - May 1 mai (705) 474-5550 May 2 mai - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 729-2010	June 9 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Rideau River R.R. 4 Kemptville, Ont. K0G 1J0	May 12 mai - Sept. 24 sept.	May 1 mai - Sept. 1 sept. (613) 258-2740	May 19-22 mai June 23 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Rock Point P.O. Box 158 Dunnville, Ont. N1A 2X5	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.	May 1 mai - Sept. 1 sept. (416) 774-6642	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
Rondeau R.R. 1 Morpeth, Ont. N0P 1X0	April 7 avril - Oct. 29 oct.	May 1 mai - Sept. 1 sept. (519) 674-5405	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
Rushing River P.O. Box 5080 Kenora, Ont. P9N 3X9	May 19 mai - Sept. 17 sept.	April 3 avril - June 23 juin (807) 468-9841 June 24 juin - Sept. 1 sept. (807) 548-4351	May 19 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
Samuel de Champlain P.O. Box 147 Mattawa, Ont. P0H 1V0	May 19 mai - Sept. 24 sept.		
Sandbanks R.R. 1 Picton, Ont. K0K 2T0	May 12 mai - Oct. 9 oct.	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (613) 969-8368	May 19-22 mai June 16 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Sandbar Lake P.O. Box 448 Ignace, Ont. P0T 1T0	May 19 mai - Sept. 17 sept.	April 3 avril - June 22 juin (807) 934-2233 June 23 juin - Sept. 1 sept. (807) 934-2995	June 23 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Sauble Falls R.R. 3 Warton, Ont. N0H 2T0	April 28 avril - Oct. 29 oct.	May 1 mai - Sept. 1 sept. (519) 422-1952	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
Selkirk R.R. 1 Selkirk, Ont. N0A 1P0	June 16 juin - Sept. 4 sept.	May 1 mai - June 8 juin (519) 426-7650 June 9 juin - Sept. 1 sept. (416) 776-2600	June 16 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Serpent Mounds R.R. 3 Keene, Ont. K0L 2G0	May 12 mai - Oct. 9 oct.	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 295-6879	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
Sharbot Lake R.R. 2 Sharbot Lake, Ont. K0H 2P0	May 12 mai - Oct. 9 oct.	May 1 mai - Sept. 1 sept. (613) 335-2814	May 19-22 mai June 23 juin - Sept. 4 sept.

PARK NAME NOM DU PARC	OPERATING PERIOD PÉRIODES D'EXPLOITATION	TELEPHONE RESERVATIONS ACCEPTED RÉSERVATIONS TÉLÉPHONIQUES ACCEPTÉES	RESERVED CAMPING AVAILABLE CAMPING DISPONIBLE SUR RÉSERVATION
The Shoals 190 Cherry St. Chapleau, Ont. P0M 1K0	May 19 mai - Sept. 4 sept.		
Sibbald Point R.R. 2 Sutton West, Ont. L0E 1R0	May 12 mai - Oct. 9 oct. *Dec. 1 dec. - March 11 mars	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (416) 722-8061	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
Sibley General Delivery Pass Lake, Ont. P0T 2M0	May 19 mai - Oct. 9 oct. Winter (Day Use Only) Hiver (Services de jour seulement) Jan. 5 jan. March 25 mars	May 1 mai - Sept. 1 sept. (807) 933-4332	May 19 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
Silent Lake P.O. Box 500 Bancroft, Ont. K0L 1C0	May 12 mai - Sept. 17 sept. *Jan. 1 jan. - April 1 avril	April 3 avril - June 15 juin - (613) 322-2940 June 16 juin - Sept. 1 sept. (613) 339-2807	June 23 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Silver Lake R.R. 2 Maberly, Ont. K0H 2B0	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.	May 1 mai - Sept. 1 sept. (613) 268-2000	May 19-22 mai June 23 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Sioux Narrows P.O. Box 5080 Kenora, Ont. P9N 3X9	May 19 mai - Sept. 4 sept.	April 3 avril - June 22 juin (807) 468-9841 June 23 juin - Sept. 1 sept. (807) 266-5223	June 23 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Six Mile Lake P.O. Box 340 Coldwater, Ont. L0K 1E0	May 12 mai - Oct. 9 oct.	May 1 mai - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 756-2746	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
Springwater Huron District Office Midhurst, Ont. L0K 1E0	Year Round toute l'année Day-use Only Services de jour seulement		
Sturgeon Bay Point au Baril, Ont. P0G 1K0	May 12 mai - Oct. 9 oct.	April 3 avril - Sept. 1 sept. (705) 366-2521	June 23 juin - Sept. 4 sept.
Tidewater P.O. Box 190 Moosonee, Ont. P0L 1Y0	June 16 juin - Sept. 4 sept.		
Turkey Point Turkey Point, Ont. N0E 1T0	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.	May 1 mai - Sept. 1 sept. (519) 426-3239	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.
Wakami Lake 190 Cherry St. Chapleau, Ont. P0M 1K0	May 12 mai - Sept. 30 sept.	April 3 avril - Sept. 29 sept. (705) 864-1710	May 12 mai - Sept. 29 sept.
Wasaga Beach P.O. Box 183 Wasaga Beach, Ont. L0L 2P0	April 1 avril - Oct. 9 oct. Day-use Only Services de jour seulement Dec. 1 dec. - March 31 mars		
Wheatley P.O. Box 640 Wheatley Ont. N0P 2P0	May 12 mai - Oct. 9 oct.	May 1 mai - Sept. 1 sept. (519) 825-4659	May 12 mai - Sept. 4 sept.

* Winter Camping
Camping d'hiver

PARK NAME NOM DU PARC	OPERATING PERIOD PÉRIODES D'EXPLOITATION	TELEPHONE RESERVATIONS ACCEPTED RÉSERVATIONS TÉLÉPHONIQUES ACCEPTÉES	RESERVED CAMPING AVAILABLE CAMPING DISPONIBLE SUR RÉSERVATION
White Lake P.O. Box 1160 Wawa, Ont. P0S 1K0	May 19 mai - Sept. 24 sept.		
Windy Lake P.O. Box 3500, Station A Sudbury, Ont. P3A 4S2	May 19 mai - Sept. 4 sept.		
Woodland Caribou P.O. Box 5003 Red Lake, Ont. P0V 2M0	May 5 mai - Oct. 29 oct.		

CAMPSITE RESERVATION SERVICE

In some parks, certain campsites can be reserved in advance (see charts). In other parks, where campgrounds rarely fill to capacity, reservations are neither available nor required.

Reservations are an easy and convenient means of ensuring a campsite is available when you arrive at the park. Reservations are recommended for busy long weekends or at the more popular parks (e.g., Sandbanks, Presqu'île, Bon Echo, Pinery, Balsam Lake, Killbear, MacGregor Point).

Please note the following important changes to the reservation service for 1989.

1. Payment for **all reservations must be guaranteed** in advance by VISA/ MasterCard, cheque, cash or money order.
2. The reservation fee plus one night's camping fee are **non refundable unless cancelled by 12:00 noon on arrival date**.
3. The reservation service will **commence either April 3, 1989 or May 1, 1989** (see charts).
4. A maximum of two reservations will be accepted at one time.
5. **No-show** guaranteed reservation **sites will be held only until 8:00 a.m.** on the day following arrival date. However, a site may be held for several more hours IF you phone the park to let staff know you are en route.

SERVICES DE RÉSERVATION D'EMPLACEMENTS DE CAMPING

Dans certains parcs, il est possible de réserver des emplacements de camping à l'avance (voir tableaux). Dans d'autres parcs cependant, où les terrains sont rarement à pleine capacité, il n'est ni nécessaire ni possible de faire des réservations à l'avance.

Les réservations constituent un moyen facile et pratique de vous assurer d'avoir un emplacement lorsque vous arrivez dans un parc. C'est pourquoi nous vous recommandons de faire des réservations pendant les longues fins de semaine ou pur visiter les parcs les plus populaires (p. ex. Sandbanks, Presqu'île, Bon Echo, Pinery, Balsam Lake, Killbear, et MacGregor Point).

Veuillez noter les importants changements suivants aux procédures de réservations pour 1989 :

1. **Le paiement des réservations doit être garanti** à l'avance par carte de crédit (VISA/MasterCard), cheque, argent comptant ou mandat.
2. Les frais de réservation et le tarif d'une nuit de camping **ne sont pas remboursables si l'annulation n'a pas été faite avant 12 h (midi) le jour de l'arrivée**.
3. Le service de réservation **commencera le 3 avril 1989 ou le 1^{er} mai 1989** (voir tableaux).
4. Deux réservations au maximum peuvent être faites à la fois.
5. **Les emplacements garantis dont les occupants ne se sont pas présentés seront réservés jusqu'à 8 h le lendemain** de la date d'arrivée prévue. Toutefois, un emplacement peut être réservé pendant plus longtemps EN APPELANT au parc pour confirmer la réservation.



Fact Sheet

Actualités

CAZON
NR
- F17

January 1990

REVIEW OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR ONTARIO FISHERIES

- o The new Strategic Plan for Ontario Fisheries will set a provincewide course of action for managing Ontario's fisheries through the next decade and beyond.
- o Input from interested public groups will be a major part of the review of the Ministry of Natural Resources' new strategic plan.
- o The Ministry of Natural Resources is taking the lead role in developing the plan based on a review of the original federal/provincial 1976 strategy. The aim of the new strategy is to ensure that Ontario's fisheries are managed so as to provide sustainable benefits and meet the needs of current and future generations.
- o Public consultation is an important aspect of drafting a new plan, in light of widespread environmental awareness, an appreciation of the link between healthy fisheries and a healthy environment, and increased public desire to become meaningfully involved in the future of the fisheries.
- o MNR will consult with key shareholders in order to:
 - work toward a common value system
 - build new partnerships
 - help determine the management actions needed to attain a healthy fisheries resource.
- o The new strategic plan will be considered by the provincial Round Table on the Environment and the Economy, which is establishing a conservation strategy for Ontario.

- o The original Strategic Plan for Ontario Fisheries was approved by cabinet in 1976 and examined three major issues in fisheries management:
 - loss of fish and fishing opportunities
 - loss of environmental quality
 - conflicts among users of the environment and the fishery resource.

Underlying these issues were these basic causes:

- lack of public awareness and involvement
 - inadequate scientific and technical knowledge
 - ineffective institutions/agencies; inadequate decision-making processes.
- o In the 14 years since the original strategy, the following changes have occurred.
 1. The public is more aware of fisheries' values and more committed to maintaining the resource:
 - the environment is a major public concern
 - volunteer programs such as the Community Fisheries Involvement Program have an enthusiastic following
 2. Scientific and technical knowledge has improved:
 - data collection has improved through the development of the Ontario Fisheries Information System
 - management techniques have been refined through means such as the experimental management approach (testing management options by controlled field experiments)
 3. Institutions are better prepared to work together:
 - catch quotas have been assigned to commercial operations, ensuring stocks and sustained harvest
 - there have been significant gains in the fisheries, such as the warmwater fishery in western Lake Erie, and there have been early indications of rehabilitation of lake trout in Lake Superior.
 - o The new Strategic Plan will be developed in two phases:
 - consultation phase, in which MNR, key shareholders and the public develop a management strategy,
 - adoption phase, which involves disseminating the final policy document and implementing management actions.

- o The consultation phase is expected to take place in stages:

May - September 1989

Exploratory meetings with 25 key shareholders.

September 21, 22, 1989

First public forum to build consensus on provincewide plan.

January - April 1990

Public review of a draft plan; approval by government and non-government organizations involved in its development.

May 1990

Second public forum on Strategic Plan for Ontario Fisheries to build consensus on requirements for implementation.

- o The overall goal of the plan is to have healthy aquatic ecosystems that provide long-term benefits to help satisfy society's need for a high quality environment, wholesome food, employment and income, recreational activity, and cultural heritage.
- o The objective of the plan is to protect healthy aquatic ecosystems, restore those that are now degraded and improve benefits from Ontario's fisheries resource.

REMARQUE : Version française disponible.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

George Whitney or Susan Fasken
Fisheries Branch
TORONTO (416) 965-7885

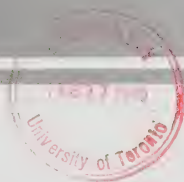


Fact Sheet

Actualités

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February 1990

THE WOODLAND CARIBOU

The Ministry of Natural Resources is currently completing a three-year program to study the unique Pen Island herd, the largest woodland caribou herd in the province. In particular, the ministry is compiling information on its size, seasonal distribution, and the factors affecting its survival.

The program involves capturing caribou, measuring them and taking blood samples, then fitting them with ear tags and collars with radio transmitters before setting them loose. The transmitters emit a signal that allows researchers in airplanes to track the animals' movements from season to season. The program also includes ground observations, and working with native people to gather information about caribou movements and native hunting. Native people will be kept up-to-date on the progress of the study and native hunters will be asked to provide the ministry with caribou jaws for research. These studies will help in the development of management plans for caribou.

Some general facts about the caribou include:

- Northern Ontario has been home to the woodland caribou for many centuries. At one time, it roamed throughout the northern part of the province, as far south as Lake Nipissing.
- Since the turn of the century, habitat destruction, hunting, predators and disease have pushed its range several hundred kilometres farther north of communities such as Geraldton, Cochrane and Red Lake.
- It is estimated that about 15,000 woodland caribou live in Ontario, most of them in small herds scattered across the northern reaches of the province. The Pen Island herd is an exception; it numbers about 4,000.

- During the spring calving season, the small, scattered herds settle in areas that are open and dotted with lakes and string bogs. In these areas predators don't have easy access to the herd and escape can be quick. In late fall, caribou make short journeys -- usually of no more than 50 kilometres -- into the woods.
- Like the small herds, the Pen Island caribou prefer an open region for calving -- in their case, the Hudson Bay coast near the border between Ontario and Manitoba. However, in late fall, unlike other herds, the Pen Island caribou embark on a dramatic trek of more than 250 kilometres southwest, into the forests of northwestern Ontario and northeastern Manitoba, where they find shelter and food for the winter.
- Woodland caribou are elusive. They have the ability to slip away almost silently into the cover of woods and lakes; an ability that often makes them difficult to locate.
- The woodland caribou, a member of the deer family, is one of five types of caribou found in North America. It is clove-coloured with a white neck and rump, and its legs are brown with narrow white "socks" above the hooves. Adult bulls may grow to as much as 270 kilograms (about 600 pounds), while females weigh up to about 140 kilograms (roughly 300 pounds). Both males and females grow antlers.
- The woodland caribou is specially equipped to withstand the cold, harsh winters of Ontario's northland. Its winter coat is very dense, and each hair shaft is filled with tiny air bubbles that act as insulation and help make the animal buoyant in water. Its feet are unusually large and specially shaped to help it travel over snow-covered or boggy ground.

REMARQUE : Version française disponible.



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March 1990

THE ROUGE RIVER AREA

- Ontario's Rouge River rises near the Town of Richmond Hill and flows southeast, entering Lake Ontario near the Town of Pickering. Its tributaries include the Little Rouge Creek, Bruce Creek and Berczy Creek.
- The proposed Rouge River park area south of Steeles Avenue, including the major environmentally significant areas, encompasses about 5,400 acres (2,200 hectares). Most of the area is in the City of Scarborough. A small portion of the area east of the Little Rouge Creek (north of Highway 2) and east of the Rouge River (south of Highway 2) is in the Town of Pickering.
- The valleylands of the Rouge River and the Berczy, Bruce and Little Rouge creeks north of Steeles Avenue are in the Regional Municipality of York, including the towns of Markham, Richmond Hill, and Whitchurch-Stouffville. They encompass about 5,100 acres (2,100 hectares).
- The following groups and agencies will be invited to appoint representatives to the park advisory committee:
 - Metropolitan Toronto
 - The City of Scarborough
 - The Town of Markham
 - The Town of Pickering
 - Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority
 - The Canadian Parks Service of Environment Canada
 - Save the Rouge Valley System, Inc.
 - The Metropolitan Toronto Zoo
 - The Ontario Government
 - The Ontario Archaeological Society
 - The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario
 - The Coalition of Scarborough Community Associations
 - An independent chairperson appointed by the Ontario Government



- The Rouge River area contains a complex mosaic of riverside, slope, upland and marsh ecosystems. These include mature white pine, oak, hemlock and other upland forests. The Rouge Valley contains the largest area of connected natural landscapes left in Metropolitan Toronto.
- More than 700 species of plants grow in the area, including six that are provincially rare and 69 that are regionally rare.
- In the area south of Steeles Avenue, eighteen sites have been designated as environmentally, naturally or scientifically significant by provincial and municipal agencies. Many of the sites have been designated by more than one agency.
- A 1,200-acre (500-hectare) area, including the Lower Rouge Marshes, has been identified as one of 39 critical unprotected natural areas in the Carolinian Zone of Canada. The Carolinian Zone is home to flora and fauna, such as the black maple and sycamore, that are uncommon in Canada and are more often found in the central United States.
- MNR has identified five provincially significant earth and life science Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest in the area south of Steeles Avenue. The Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (MTRCA) has designated 10 sites as environmentally significant areas. The City of Scarborough has designated 11 sites as environmentally significant areas.
- The Rouge River area has had a rich and varied past, with intermittent human occupation spanning at least some 7,000 years.
- The Rouge River was called "Keitchee Seppee" (Great River) in a 1793 survey. The name "River Rouge" appears in documents in 1801. The name comes from the color given to the water by deposits of red clay on the river bank.
- There are 31 potentially significant archaeological sites in the area south of Steeles Avenue, including two that are considered extremely significant: a 14th-century Iroquoian village site and a 17th-century Seneca village site.

- The first accounts by explorers of the Rouge date from 1669. The Rouge was later used as a transportation route to the north. Several mills were established on the river in the last half of the 19th century. Subdivisions began to take over adjacent farmlands after 1945, but the Rouge watershed has never been extensively developed. A large part of the proposed park area is now farmed.
- Many of the buildings built in the area south of Steeles Avenue in the 1800s are standing today. Eleven houses, a church and a bridge have been identified as good examples of the architectural heritage of the area. Six of these have been designated or recommended for designation under the Ontario Heritage Act. They include the Hillside Church -- an 1877 board-and-batten church in the Canadian Carpenters' Gothic Style -- and an 1857 stone Mennonite farmhouse.



FACT SHEET

When Skunks Become a Nuisance

The Ministry of Natural Resources is often asked for advice about problem skunks. We have prepared this fact sheet to help answer your questions.

Skunks are found in almost all parts of Ontario, and their bushy tails and black-and-white fur are familiar to most residents. They are most active at night, and their presence is often indicated by the distinctive odor when a chance encounter induces a skunk to spray the musky fluid from its anal scent glands. These glands form a unique defensive weapon which is respected by most predators that have ever experienced its effect. Ordinarily, however, undisturbed skunks are odorless.

Skunks are omnivorous feeders, seeking grubs, small rodents, insects, carrion, fruit and other vegetable matter. They sometimes eat ground-nesting birds' eggs, fledglings and turtles' eggs.

Despite their ambling gait, skunks may travel more than two kilometres during their nightly forays. Rather than dig a new den, they generally choose a convenient hole and enlarge it. Cavities in rock piles, spaces beneath cottages, farm buildings and similar structures, and junk piles provide attractive dens. Often a den is occupied by several skunks. They are not true hibernators, but may enter a state of dormancy during periods of extended cold weather.

In Ontario, skunks breed in February and March. The gestation period is eight weeks, with a normal litter consisting of six young. Early May marks the arrival of the young skunks. Within thirty days their eyes and ears are open, and they begin moving about. At this stage, their musk glands begin to function. Many young skunks will leave their mothers by mid-summer and begin foraging independently.

Skunks are generally beneficial to man because they eat many insects and small rodents which can be pests. Their fur is utilized by trappers.

Occasionally, they live near homes or farm buildings and develop a taste for domestic poultry and eggs. Once a skunk kills a chicken or eats an egg, it will usually return again and again. However, in some instances, a weasel or mink may be the responsible party. Make sure that the culprit is identified prior to implementing control measures!

At times, the skunk's fondness for insects may result in the depredation of beehives. Skunks also dig holes in lawns, golf courses and meadows in search of beetle larvae and other grubs. When these and other situations develop, it may be necessary to remove the problem skunk.

Under The Game and Fish Act of Ontario, a landowner defending or preserving his property is permitted to capture or destroy problem skunks in a humane manner.

Control Around Buildings

Keep skunks out of places where they are not wanted. Since they are nocturnal, lock all doors and openings to poultry houses and other buildings at night. Close off crawl spaces under buildings with an appropriate material such as wood, cement, sheet metal or wire netting. Do not attract skunks by keeping an open garbage pit near a cottage.

If skunks are denning under a building, throw 0.5 to 1 kilogram (one to two pounds) of moth flakes under the building and close all but one opening. Sprinkle flour in front of this last opening. After dark, examine the patch of flour. If the presence of tracks indicates that the animals have left, close the opening with an appropriate material.

Fencing

Skunks are very poor climbers, and proper fencing will usually exclude them. To construct a skunk-proof barrier, drive a number of one metre long 5 x 5-centimetre stakes into the ground to a depth of 25 centimetres.

The stakes should be two metres apart. Attach a one-metre width of five centimetre mesh poultry wire to the stakes, so that part of the mesh is below ground, buried in an "L" shape downward and outward, to prevent burrowing.

If skunks are not the only pests involved, it may be worthwhile to install an electric fence. String the "hot" wire eight centimetres (about three inches) above the netting on insulators and attach a six-volt battery-powered controller. Ground the wire in moist earth.

Control Around Apiaries

Skunks are fond of insects and may destroy apiaries in search of bees and their larvae. They are not discouraged by bee stings. If skunks are present, hives should be placed on platforms one metre high.

Control of Lawn Damage

June beetle larvae damage lawns by feeding on the grass roots. In spring skunks may dig dozens of conical pits in beetle-infested lawns. Often the damage is slight, and the pits soon disappear. Live-trapping is the best immediate control measure.

A good preventive measure is to rid the lawn of insect pests which attract skunks. A nursery can suggest a suitable pesticide. Follow directions carefully when using any pesticide.

Basement Window Wells

Skunks often get trapped in basement window wells or similar pits. They fall in and, because they are such poor climbers, are not able to get out again. You can help a trapped skunk escape by *cautiously* (remember the spray defence) lowering into the well an old window screen or a board with cleats nailed on it at 15-centimetre intervals. The skunk will then be able to climb out.

Mothballs

Skunks often frequent more than one den. Placing 0.5 to 1 kilogram of mothballs deep inside an active den may encourage skunks to desert a particular one.

Caution: Do not inhale fumes. Wash hands after use.

Lights

Nuisance skunks *may* be discouraged by bright lights. Use two 100-watt light bulbs for every 15 square metres of garden or yard. Swaying lights are more effective. Outdoor Christmas flood lights may also be used.

Live-trapping

Live-trapping is a simple, selective means of eliminating problem animals, especially in a town or city. Cover the live-traps with burlap or a similar material and set them in the areas frequented by problem skunks. Bait them with canned cat food, sardines or crisp bacon. Captured skunks remain docile in darkened, covered traps, unless they are harassed by dogs or people. They may be moved with little danger of spraying if the traps are handled gently.

Check traps every morning, and reset them after the first capture. There may be more than one pest skunk in the area. If possible, release a live-trapped skunk at least 16 kilometres from the point of capture. This is not always possible because there is a danger of re-locating a skunk from a rabies-infested area to a new area, thereby spreading the disease. It may be better to humanely destroy a problem skunk captured in a rabies-infested area. For relocation, when possible, remote wooded areas are best.

Live-trap Suppliers

In some areas, live-traps may be rented from Humane Societies or local pounds. Some sporting goods stores specializing in hunting equipment sell live-traps. These are listed in the yellow pages.

Professional Services

Professional pest exterminators may be listed in the yellow pages. Most exterminators live-trap problem skunks. Charges vary with the number of trips required, the number of animals involved and the amount of customer co-operation.

Control of Skunks in Dens

Several skunks may sometimes occupy the same den. To eliminate these skunks, gas-producing cartridges may be used. Some of these, however, may only be used by licensed exterminators or agriculturalists. Clarification on the legal use of any such devices may be obtained from the nearest office of the Ministry of the Environment.

Trapping

Since the use of certain kinds of traps is restricted to licensed trappers and farmers on their own lands, in most cases the services of a local trapper should be enlisted if this method of control is to be employed. Your local District Office of the Ministry of Natural Resources can put you in touch with competent trappers.

Shooting

In rural areas, individual animals may be shot in the early evening as they leave their dens or hiding places and begin foraging for food. However, this control method usually results in the release of scent by the skunk, so persons employing this method should be prepared to tolerate the odor.

Removing Skunk Odor

The skunk is a peaceful animal that prefers to be left alone. If disturbed, it usually walks calmly away. Even if threatened, spraying appears to be a last resort. There is some evidence that the skunk itself finds the spray odor objectionable. A threatened skunk will usually stamp its feet and raise its tail as a warning. If further pressed, it turns and sprays the foul-smelling liquid at its attacker. It can project the fluid up to a distance of three metres with considerable accuracy.

To remove skunk odor from an unlucky pet, bathe it in tomato juice, and leave the juice on for at least 30 minutes. Remove the juice with a pet shampoo. A severe encounter may necessitate a second treatment.

Another treatment that sometimes works better is to soak the affected area with cooking oil, and then wash the oil out with a mild liquid dish detergent.

Remove skunk odor from walls, white clothing and other materials where color-fading is not a problem, by washing with a diluted solution of chlorine bleach. Vinegar is an effective substitute.

If any odor remains after cleansing, a strong disinfectant may help to eliminate it, but should not be used on clothing or pets. Your druggist may be able to recommend some products.

Rabies

Skunks are common carriers of rabies. Avoid skunks acting strangely, being unusually bold or wandering about in the middle of the day.

Never handle dead skunks with your bare hands. If a dead skunk is found, it is preferable to remove it with a shovel or other implement. Two or more garbage bags, one inside the other, may be maneuvered over the carcass until it is in the inner bag. If the dead animal must be handled, rubber or leather gloves should be worn. Both gloves and hands should be washed afterward in a disinfectant and rinsed with rubbing alcohol.

In Ontario, *all* domestic cats and dogs should be vaccinated against rabies, and boosters given on the advice of a veterinarian. If a pet is bitten by a skunk, rabies is to be suspected, and the advice of a veterinarian should be secured.

Remember

1. Skunks are a valuable wildlife resource. Only when individual animals become an annoyance, or cause economic problems, is control necessary.
2. Problem skunks usually result from the presence of an attractive food source or denning site. The only permanent solution is to alter that attraction.
3. A selective control measure such as trapping should be used as often as possible to solve problems caused by nuisance animals. Generalized methods may not alleviate the problem as they may overlook the specific offending animal.
4. If problem skunks are a result of animal over-population on the other hand, trapping may temporarily reduce numbers, but it is not a permanent control solution.
5. Care should be exercised when handling *any* animal that appears sickly or abnormal. The animal may be carrying a disease which could be transmitted to humans. In the case of skunks, such care should be exercised when handling *any* skunk. Rabies can occur even in very young animals, and some carry the virus without showing any symptoms of disease.



Fact Sheet

Actualités

March 1990

PROVINCIAL PARKS POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

In May 1988 the Ontario government announced its new parks policy. The policy includes increased protection for wilderness and nature reserve parks and adds new parks to the provincial system.

There are now 261 provincial parks. Within the system there are six classes of parks: wilderness, nature reserve, historical, natural environment, waterway and recreation.

In all classes of provincial parks, the policy prohibits mining activity, commercial hydroelectric development and logging (except in Algonquin and Lake Superior parks where logging is permitted to continue). In addition the policy will eliminate, through a transition period, commercial trapping, commercial wild rice harvesting and most commercial fishing.

Under the policy there may be some changes for some parks users. In the interest of fairness an implementation schedule has been developed which includes a transition period for changes.

The implementation schedule emphasizes the importance of park management planning as the key mechanism for encouraging broad public consultation in developing the pattern of uses, facilities and services for parks.

The principles for management planning safeguard the integrity of a system that protects natural and cultural heritage features and ensures a variety of outdoor experiences is available to the public.

Management planning involves the public by providing opportunities to review and comment on information developed at several stages in the process. The public reviews background information prepared by the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) on a park. Then MNR identifies issues and provides policy options on protection, development and use of resources in parks for public review. Next a preliminary plan is developed for a park and released for public comment.

more...

At the end of this public consultation process the ministry prepares an approved plan for a park. This management plan is reviewed periodically or after 10 years, affording another opportunity for public involvement.

The ministry uses public meetings, open houses, drop-in information centres, tabloid publications and other means of tapping public opinion on management plans.

This fact sheet outlines the transition period for changes and the role of park management planning in the process.

Sport Fishing

- o The ministry policy on sport fishing in provincial parks has not changed.
- o Angling continues to be permitted in all classes of parks except where fish sanctuaries are established. Fish sanctuaries protect important species of fish, primarily spawning fish at certain times of the year.

Hunting

- o Since January 1, 1989, hunting has been banned in **all wilderness and nature reserve parks**.
- o Since January 1, 1989, hunting has not been allowed in all wilderness or nature reserve zones within **waterway, natural environment, historical and recreation parks**.
- o In selected **waterway, natural environment, historical and recreation parks** created before 1983, hunting continues where permitted by regulation. This policy on hunting in **waterway, natural environment, historical and recreation parks** may change on a case-by-case basis when park management plans are established or reviewed. (See Appendix A)
- o In selected **waterway, natural environment, historical and recreation parks** created since 1983, hunting will continue by regulation until decisions are made during the park management planning process. (See Appendix B)
- o In **waterway, natural environment, historical and recreation parks** created in 1989, hunting will be allowed by regulation in selected parks, until decisions are made during park management planning. (See Appendix C)

Hunt Camps

- o The policy calls for hunt camps to be phased out of **all provincial parks**. Except in wilderness and nature reserve parks, hunt camps will be allowed to remain until park management plans are established or reviewed.
- o A transition period for changes to hunt camps is outlined below:
 - Since January 1, 1989 recreation camps for hunting have not been allowed in **wilderness and nature reserve parks**.
 - in **waterway, natural environment, historical and recreation parks** where hunting is not permitted through a park management plan, hunt camps will be phased out within one year after hunting is no longer permitted by regulation.
 - in **waterway, natural environment, historical and recreation parks** where hunting is permitted in a park management plan, existing hunt camps will be phased out at the end of 21 years, beginning January 1, 1989.

Commercial Fishing and Bait Fishing

- o Commercial fishing and commercial bait fishing are not permitted within provincial parks, except in lakes that are not wholly contained within provincial park boundaries and in waterway parks where these activities will be permitted until addressed during park management planning.
- o The licences of existing operations in water bodies wholly contained within park boundaries will be phased out within 21 years from January 1, 1989, or when a licensed operator retires or dies.
- o In **wilderness parks**, tourist operators may continue to be allowed to baitfish in designated water bodies. These operators must be licensed and must supply the bait fish for in-park use by clients.

Commercial Trapping

- o In **all provincial parks**, commercial trapping is not permitted, except by licensed status Indians enjoying treaty rights.
- o The operations of existing licensed commercial trappers will be phased out within 21 years from January 1, 1989, or when the trapper retires or dies.

- o New traplines will not be established in provincial parks.
- o Where a trapper's licence lapses, it will not be renewed.
- o The transfer of existing traplines inside provincial parks will only be allowed between or to status Indians.
- o Only status Indians are permitted to assist status Indian trappers.

Tourism and Fly-in Operations

- o In **nature reserve parks**, tourism operations are not permitted.
- o In **wilderness parks**, existing tourism operations, including existing fly-in operations, will be allowed to continue. Decisions on relocation and expansion of existing operations and decisions on the development of new operations within a park will be made when park management plans are prepared or reviewed.
- o In **natural environment, waterway, historical and recreation parks**, existing tourism operations, including existing fly-in operations, may be permitted to remain. Decisions to allow these operations to continue, to expand or to relocate within parks, and decisions to allow new development will be made during park management planning.

Mechanized Travel

- o The new parks policy includes measures that cover mechanized travel in all classes of parks in the system.
- o In **nature reserve parks**, motorboats, snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles will be restricted to access zones in the parks. Restrictions will be placed on the size of motors on boats.
- o In **wilderness parks**, snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles and motorboats will be restricted to access zones. Tourism operators may be permitted to use motorboats outside access zones, as determined through park management planning. Restrictions will be placed on the size of motors on boats.
- o In **waterway, natural environment, historical and recreation parks**, decisions on mechanized travel will be made during park management planning. Restrictions may be placed on the size of motors on boats.

Cottages

- o In **all parks**, cottages on leased lots and on lots covered by land use permits will be phased out at the end of 21 years, beginning January 1, 1989. In Algonquin and Rondeau provincial parks cottages will be phased out by the year 2017.
- o The province will acquire cottages on patented lands as funds permit and on a willing seller basis.

Commercial Wild Rice Harvesting

- o In **all parks**, commercial wild rice harvesting will not be permitted, except by status Indians enjoying treaty rights.
- o The operations of existing licensed commercial wild rice harvesters will be phased out within 21 years from January 1, 1989, or when the harvester retires or dies.

Mining

- o New mining activity, including prospecting, staking claims and the development of mines, are not permitted in provincial parks.

Logging

- o In **all provincial parks**, logging is not permitted except in two cases. Logging will continue in Algonquin Park under the Algonquin Forestry Authority and in Lake Superior Park.

Hydroelectric Development

- o No new commercial hydroelectric development is permitted in any park.
- o Small scale hydroelectric generators may be installed to provide electrical power for in-park use where this proves to be feasible over other forms of generated electricity and where compatible with natural park values.

Status Indians

- o Status Indians enjoying treaty rights are permitted to carry on traditional natural resources harvesting activities in accordance with the terms of their treaty within provincial parks in their treaty areas. Details will be the subject of further discussion and review.

- o In **wilderness parks**, licensed hunters may hunt in the park if they are guests of existing commercial hunt camps in the park that are owned and operated by status Indians. Decisions on relocation and expansion of existing commercial hunt camps and decisions on the development of new operations within a park will be made when park management plans are prepared or reviewed.

Parks System

- o With the addition of 53 new parks in May 1989, Ontario has 261 provincial parks covering 6.3-million hectares. This represents six per cent of the total land and water base of the province.
- o More than 80 per cent of the lands and waters in the parks system are in wilderness and nature reserve parks and in wilderness and nature reserve zones in waterway, natural environment, historical and recreation parks.
- o The complete system of 261 parks has four historical parks, 29 waterway parks, 74 recreation parks, 63 natural environment parks, eight wilderness parks and 83 nature reserve parks.

APPENDIX A

Provincial Parks Regulated before 1983 that will Permit Hunting

PARK NAME	MNR REGION	CLASS	MANAGEMENT PLAN
Algonquin (Bruton and Clyde Townships)	Algonquin	Natural Environment	1974
Chapleau-Nemegosenda River	Northern	Waterway	-
Darlington	Central	Recreation	1985
Fushimi Lake	Northern	Recreation	1986
Grundy	Algonquin	Natural Environment	1987
Lake Superior	Northeastern	Natural Environment	1979
Mattawa River	Northeastern	Waterway	1988
McRae Point	Central	Recreation	1986
Mississagi River	Northern and Northeastern	Waterway	-
Nagagamisis	Northern	Natural Environment	1980
Obatanga	Northeastern	Natural Environment	1987
Petroglyphs	Algonquin	Historical	1977
Point Farms	Southwestern	Recreation	1977
Polar Bear*	Northern	Wilderness	1980
Presqu'île	Eastern	Natural Environment	-
Rock Point	Central	Recreation	1985
Rondeau	Southwestern	Natural Environment	-
Serpent Mounds (Harris Island)	Central	Historical	1985
Sibbald Point	Central	Recreation	1985
The Shoals	Northern	Natural Environment	-
Winisk River	North Central and Northern	Waterway	-

* Indian owned and operated goose hunt camps on Hudson Bay.

APPENDIX B

Ontario Provincial Parks Regulated after 1983 that will Permit Hunting

PARK NAME	MNR REGION	CLASS	MANAGEMENT PLAN
Abitibi-De Troyes	Northern	Waterway	-
Aubrey Falls	Northeastern	Natural Environment	-
Kashabowie	North Central	Natural Environment	-
La Cloche	Northeastern	Natural Environment	-
Lake of The Woods	Northwestern	Natural Environment	-
Larder River	Northern	Waterway	-
Little Abitibi	Northern	Natural Environment	-
Makobe-Grays River	Northern and Northeastern	Waterway	-
Middle Falls	North Central	Natural Environment	-
Opeongo River	Algonquin	Waterway	-
Oxtongue River - Ragged Falls	Algonquin	Waterway	1990
Pretty River Valley	Southwestern	Natural Environment	-
Restoule	Northeastern	Natural Environment	-
Sandpoint Island	Northwestern	Natural Environment	-
Silver Falls	North Central	Natural Environment	-
South Bay	Northeastern	Recreation	-
W.J.B. Greenwood	Northeastern	Recreation	-
Wanapitei	Northeastern	Natural Environment	-
Westmeath	Algonquin	Natural Environment	-

APPENDIX C

Post 1983 Provincial Parks that will Permit Hunting

PARK NAME	MNR REGION	CLASS	MANAGEMENT PLAN
Albany River	Northwestern & North Central	Waterway	-
Biscotasi Lake	Northern	Recreation	-
Black Creek	Southwestern	Natural Environment	-
Blackstone Harbour (Massasauga Wildlands)	Algonquin	Natural Environment	-
Bonnechere River	Algonquin	Waterway	-
Brightands River	North Central & Northwestern	Waterway	-
Dana-Jowsey Lakes	Northern	Recreation	-
Fawn River	Northwestern	Waterway	-
French River	Northeastern	Waterway	1986
Kawartha Highlands	Algonquin	Natural Environment	-
Kopka River	North Central	Waterway	-
La Motte Lake	Northern	Recreation	-
La Verendrye River	North Central	Waterway	-
Little Current River	North Central	Waterway	-
Lower Madawaska River	Algonquin	Waterway	1987
Lake St. Peter	Algonquin	Natural Environment	-
McRae Addition to Algonquin*	Algonquin	Natural Environment	-
Missinaibi	Northern	Waterway	-
Obabika River	Northeastern	Waterway	-
Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River	Northwestern & North Central	Waterway	-
Ottawa River	Algonquin	Waterway	-
Pipestone River	Northwestern	Waterway	-
Severn River	Northwestern	Waterway	-
Solace	Northeastern	Waterway	-
Steel River	North Central	Waterway	-
Sturgeon River	Northeastern	Waterway	-
Turtle River	Northwestern & North Central	Waterway	-
Upper Madawaska River	Algonquin	Waterway	-

* To be regulated after park management planning review (begun in 1989; anticipated completion date - 1991).



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April 1990

MNR GUIDELINE TO CONTROL SPREAD OF ZEBRA MUSSELS

The Ministry of Natural Resources has developed a guideline to prevent or slow the movement of zebra mussels into inland waters from the Great Lakes.

Zebra mussels, a native species of Europe, were first identified in Lake St. Clair in June 1988. The mussels have spread quickly throughout the Great Lakes and could spread to inland waters by attaching themselves to boats moving between different lakes and waterways.

The MNR guideline encourages anyone moving boats or live fish from Lake Erie, Lake Huron, the Niagara River, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River to take the following precautions:

- Anglers should transport live fish in well water, previously chlorinated water, water treated with ultra-violet light, or water from dug-out ponds.
- Commercial fishing operators and anglers should sterilize fishing equipment with 70 per cent HTH chlorine, or dry the equipment thoroughly in the sun before using it in other lakes.
- Charter boat operators and recreational boaters should scrape, steam-clean or use a high-pressure spray to remove adult mussels from their boat hulls.
- Boat owners should thoroughly check recessed areas of their boats, such as motor mounts and drain plug holes. They should treat live wells with household bleach.

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May 1991

COMMUNITY FORESTRY

As part of its commitment to develop sustainable forestry in Ontario, the Ministry of Natural Resources will develop policy to enhance the opportunities for local involvement in forestry. In 1991, the major thrust of this initiative will be four community forest pilot projects.

What is community forestry?

Community forestry can be defined as any situation that significantly involves local people in forestry activity.

Community forestry is not restricted to an organized municipality. It can include several municipalities or unorganized communities, labor groups, industrial interests, local business people, aboriginal peoples and concerned citizens.

Involvement can vary from simply an enhanced level of participation in decision-making to direct action, e.g. tree planting.

Community Forestry Project

The objectives of the community forestry project are:

- to facilitate community development of pilot projects;
- to review forest resource management partnership models; and,
- to work with the public in developing long-term community forestry policy.

To explore the potential of community forestry as a method of managing forests, MNR will initiate four community forest pilot projects in 1991.

MNR will provide funding for these four pilot projects, as well as technical advice and other support. These projects will be evaluated to provide information for the development of long-term community forestry policy.

In 1991-92, MNR will spend a total of \$10 million on the new initiatives of sustainable forestry, which are in addition to MNR's regular forestry program.



May 1991

A POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY

To achieve a more effective and highly developed forest management system that meets the needs of resource management in the 1990s and beyond, the ministry will develop a comprehensive forest policy framework -- the first of its kind in Ontario. This initiative will set the direction for the ministry's five-point sustainable forestry program. In the first year, a total of \$10 million will be spent on the program, which is in addition to MNR's regular forestry program.

The framework will guide forest policy development, program restructuring and management practices in the field into the 21st century.

Independent Working Group

In 1991, a three-member independent forest policy working group, reporting to the Minister of Natural Resources, will be appointed to develop the framework through an open, public participation process.

The forest policy working group will work with the people of Ontario to recommend a strategic forest policy for sustaining Ontario's forests. The policy will include:

- A set of priorities reflecting the environmental, social and economic values the people of Ontario associate with their forests to guide decision-making over the next decade;
- A set of parameters that describe the biological capability of forests to provide the full range of benefits that are identified, recognizing that the body of information and knowledge about forest ecosystems is evolving;
- A set of long-term provincial objectives to guide forest policy development into the next century;
- Strategies for the adoption of an ecosystem approach for forest management, recognizing that Ontario should play an international role; and
- Methods by which the public can continue to contribute effectively to provincial forest policy development.

The forest policy working group will involve Ontarians throughout the policy development process and keep people informed about the problems and issues under debate.

The comprehensive forest policy framework draft report will be submitted to the Minister of Natural Resources by the fall of 1992.

Revision of the Forest Production Policy and Comprehensive Revenue Review

MNR will also continue two additional projects in which there will be significant public involvement: the timber production policy and the comprehensive revenue review.

- The timber production policy will outline the ways in which the ministry can secure a sustainable supply of timber to meet Ontario's social, economic and environmental needs, and will also outline the associated costs.
- The comprehensive revenue review is a process which will derive a value for forest resources. A wide range of factors will be used to determine such values as the economic value of timber and the economic, social and environmental value of wildlife habitat.
- The revised timber production policy will be finished in 1992, shortly after completion of the forest policy framework and will be complimentary to it.

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Ontario

Ministry of Natural Resources
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May 1991

SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY

Sustainable forestry is forest management that ensures the long-term health of forest ecosystems and which contributes to global environmental benefits, while providing an array of social, cultural and economic opportunities now and in the future.

Sustainable forestry involves managing the forest for many diverse values, such as wildlife, fisheries, tourism and outdoor recreation, as well as for timber.

The Ministry of Natural Resources is committed to sustainable forestry. Not only is this approach the right one, sustainable forestry addresses a number of public concerns and demands about how the province's forests are managed. These concerns, which have been raised in a number of forums, including the Class Environmental Assessment hearings for Timber Management on Crown Lands in Ontario, include:

- the recognition that forests are a critical element of the environment that must be maintained for future generations;
- the need to maintain the economic role of the forest, particularly in the North; and,
- the public's demand for the involvement of many more groups and individuals in the management of Ontario's forests.

MNR's Approach to Achieving Sustainable Forestry

MNR's current forest management program promotes the sustainable development of Ontario's forest resources through regenerating and tending the forest, through partnerships and contractual arrangements with the private sector for delivery of the program, and through the development of comprehensive information on timber management.

However, to achieve a more effective and highly developed forest management system that meets the needs of resource management in the 1990s, the province must link and enhance these efforts through a comprehensive policy framework.

MNR is taking a number of steps in 1991 to prepare for the full implementation of sustainable forestry. These include:

- An independent audit of the province's boreal forest to determine the level of artificial and natural regeneration in harvested areas.

- A three-person working group to co-ordinate the development of a comprehensive forest policy framework, through a broad public consultation process, by the fall of 1992.
- An old-growth ecosystem conservation strategy to be developed, in conjunction with the scientific community, interest groups and the public.
- Community forest projects to be established in four communities to test options for increasing local involvement in forestry.
- Expansion of the province's silvicultural program through an enlarged research program and the field testing of alternatives to current practices, including options to reduce the use of chemical herbicides.
- A private woodlands strategy to promote sustainable forestry on private lands, mainly in southern Ontario.

In addition to its regular forestry program, MNR in 1991-92 will spend a total of \$10 million on the new initiatives of sustainable forestry.

Basic Assumptions of Sustainable Forestry

These initiatives to develop a sustainable forestry approach are based on the following assumptions:

- A policy-making process, open to all interests, must be established to build consensus, and to ensure that the public and forest users and managers are informed and involved.
- Forest management must reflect all of society's values, and must ensure that forest ecosystems remain resilient, productive and diverse.
- Changes in forest management emphasizing a number of values must be phased in to avoid economic dislocation and loss of employment.
- Achieving sustainable forestry depends on improving the province's knowledge of forest ecosystems and developing effective alternative silviculture systems. Research and development are fundamental to environmentally sound forest management.

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Ontario

Ministry of Natural Resources
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May 1991

SILVICULTURE STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY

Ontario society regards its forests as more than a source of timber, and silviculture is changing to reflect a wider range of values. The focus now is on sustaining the forest ecosystems and their diversity.

To begin to redirect Ontario's silviculture program, the Ministry of Natural Resources has developed a seven-part program ranging from basic research projects to changes in forestry operations. The program includes: research, demonstration, long-term ecological research, forest ecosystem classification, growth and yield studies, genetic heritage conservation and vegetation management.

In 1991-92, MNR will spend a total of \$10 million on new initiatives to provide a platform for sustainable forestry. These initiatives are in addition to MNR's regular forestry programs.

Research

More research and development is needed to implement sustainable forestry practices in Ontario. Historically, silviculture focused on wood fibre production. The focus of research will be on ecosystem structure and function, biodiversity, stand dynamics, alternative silviculture practices, and forest nursery practices.

MNR's Ontario Forest Research Institute will conduct much of the research. But the work will also be shared by provincial universities and research organizations with specific expertise in the various subject areas.

The research projects will generate new knowledge, help establish a provincewide network of sustainable forestry specialists, and create a resource management group with first-hand knowledge and training in sustainable forestry practices. This group, in turn, will form the new generation of natural resource managers and researchers needed to carry on the implementation of sustainable forestry.

Demonstration

Implementing sustainable forestry in Ontario depends to a large extent on the effective communication of new information to natural resource managers and to the general public.

To achieve this, MNR has a three-part program. The first task is to revise existing silviculture guides used by resource managers for managing various tree species. These technical guides will be revised to include relevant scientific and practical knowledge from all available sources.

The second task involves establishing several demonstration areas -- 20 hectares or larger -- in each of the ecological forest regions of Ontario, to demonstrate visually the results of various harvesting, renewal and maintenance operations.

There is also a vital need to communicate with, and educate, a number of different groups. MNR will establish a program geared to passing the information and knowledge concerning the silviculture practices necessary for sustainable forestry to specialists, and other interested groups, including the media. Material will be written for technically-minded audiences. Other publications, workshops and briefings will be geared to non-specialists and will explain the results of silvicultural programs in progress.

Long-term ecological research

Long-term ecological research is essential to ensure progress toward sustainable forestry. The program will focus on gathering information on ecosystem structure and fundamental processes, for example, how nutrients move through an ecosystem.

This research and information dissemination program will be linked to other data-gathering projects, such as the ecological land classification program, the forest growth and yield program and wildlife habitat program.

Forest ecosystem classification program

To practise sustainable forestry, resource managers must understand the limitations and characteristics of the myriad of forest ecosystems in Ontario. A provincially co-ordinated program of forest ecosystem classification will be established to provide resource managers with the needed understanding of ecosystem structure, occurrence and significance. In addition, the program will provide a methodology for creating an inventory for, and accurately describing, the full range of naturally occurring ecosystems in Ontario. The inventory will be designed so it can be used by wildlife or recreational resource managers, as well as forestry staff.

Growth and yield project

Growth and yield information is essential in sustainable forestry because the data provides benchmarks for measuring any number of factors, from regeneration results to the degree of biological diversity in a stand.

Implementing sustainable forestry, however, will require more precise and more sophisticated methods for collecting growth and yield data than now exist.

Over the next six years, MNR will develop a new growth and yield strategy and implementation plan, test new data collection methods, establish sample plots across the province and develop improved and refined forest growth and yield models.

Genetic heritage conservation

A key component in the promotion of sustainable forestry is the conservation of the genetic heritage of native tree species. This program will identify if, and in which species, the genetic heritage is seriously endangered, threatened or eroded. This information will be used to integrate genetic conservation into forest management plans.

The program's first phase will identify species with extinction over significant portions of their natural range. The second phase will identify environmental conditions necessary to promote health and regeneration. The third phase will develop guidelines for preventing further deterioration and for re-establishing unique populations.

Vegetation management

Successful forest regeneration depends on a strong vegetation management program, because young tree seedlings often cannot survive if competing vegetation on the site is not managed. For the past several decades, chemical herbicides have been used as the main method of suppressing competing vegetation. Increased environmental awareness, however, has prompted public concern over the use of these chemicals.

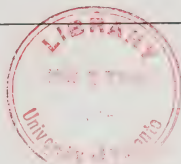
To address that concern, MNR has initiated a program to reduce its dependence on chemical herbicides. The ministry is immediately reducing by 20 per cent the aerial spraying of herbicides across the province this spring. About 80,000 hectares will be sprayed in 1991.

The goal is to seek environmentally-sound, effective, cost-efficient and socially acceptable alternatives to chemical herbicides. These alternatives can include:

- harvesting and site-preparation methods that will prevent vegetation problems and the need for herbicides;
- more efficient manual cutting techniques;
- use of bio-control methods for managing vegetation;
- mulching;
- grazing animals; and
- using new methods of applying herbicides that will reduce the amounts needed.

The program also recognizes the need to protect the new forest with available technologies, while systematically reducing dependence on herbicides as new alternatives are developed.

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CANON
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May 1991

PRIVATE WOODLANDS STRATEGY

The Ministry of Natural Resources is developing a strategy to promote sustainable forestry on private lands, and to provide "one-window" access to government services for landowners. The strategy is part of five-point sustainable forestry initiative, on which MNR will spend a total of \$10 million in 1991-92. The new initiative is in addition to MNR's regular forestry programs.

Private Land Forest Facts

- Approximately 15 per cent of Ontario's total productive forest land is privately owned. This forest, a total of approximately 42,000 square kilometres provides important environmental and economic values for all Ontarians.
- Southern Ontario forests, which are mostly privately-owned, contribute up to 80 per cent of all outdoor recreation on a provincial basis.
- The majority of the province's Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSIs) are located in southern Ontario woodland
- The private forests of Ontario currently provide 19 per cent of the province's industrial wood supply.
- Many rural landowners feel a need to conserve their rural heritage but are faced with strong economic pressures associated with escalating land values. At the same time, urban Ontarians are demanding an improved environment, an attractive landscape, quality outdoor recreation, and sustainable development of natural resources.
- If current trends and pressures on landowners continue unchecked, these important values enjoyed by people across Ontario are at risk.

Existing Private Land Forestry Programs

- The private land forestry program which began in the early 1900s has assisted landowners and municipalities to successfully reforest vast areas and improve hundreds of thousands of hectares of forest land.
- Now the increasing public interest in conservation and quality of life has outpaced the present program. Since 1981, MNR has held discussions across Ontario to look at the many options for providing forestry services to landowners.
- These consultations indicate a widespread interest by landowners in practicing conservation for many benefits and the need to co-ordinate government programs and to restructure and expand the current program.
- To meet the expectations of landowners and society, the private woodlands strategy must integrate forestry, agriculture, wildlife and recreation programs.

The New Private Woodlands Strategy

Ontario's proposed new private woodlands strategy will include the following elements:

- A co-operative research and technology transfer program with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food that focuses on agroforestry, small woodlot ecology, urban forestry and small-scale silviculture;
- Development and promotion of new markets for wood products in cooperation with other government ministries;
- Enhanced silviculture operations, specifically tree establishment and woodlot improvement, that will enhance all forest values;
- Strategies for wildlife heritage protection and habitat improvement;
- Stronger regulations under the existing legislation to improve the forest practice standards on private land;
- Co-ordinated policy development and program delivery involving all agencies and with full public participation through local advisory committees.
- Awareness and skills training programs to promote self-help and improve the public's appreciation of the value of forests.

- Partnership programs to improve woodlands involving federal and local governments, other provincial government ministries and agencies, landowner associations, industry and interest groups.
- Provision of incentives to woodlands owners tied to binding commitments to improve woodlands.
- Regulation of programs to ensure basic forest management principles are being adhered to.
- Comprehensive management services to respond to the wide range of benefits possible from trees and forests on private lands.
- Adequate resources to provide for the management of the private land forests to sustain an optimum level of social, environmental and economic benefits.

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Ontario

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JASON
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May 1991

OLD GROWTH ECOSYSTEMS

As part of its commitment to sustainable forestry, the Ministry of Natural Resources will develop a conservation strategy for old-growth ecosystems, based on input from the scientific community, interest groups and the public.

The strategy, and policy recommendations for old-growth forest ecosystems, will be phased in from 1991 to 1995.

While this conservation strategy is being developed, major old growth red and white pine stands in the province will be protected.

What Is "Old Growth"

The term "old growth" is used to describe forest ecosystems dominated by old trees. Old growth represents a slice of time in the successional development of a forest. There is broad public concern about the loss of these ecosystems.

- Old trees have historical and cultural significance to many people. Others place tremendous value on protecting and studying the diversity of organisms in an old growth ecosystem. Others regard old growth forests simply as overmature trees that should be harvested.
- At the same time, there is a lack of understanding and consensus about old growth. For some, an old growth ecosystem is a virgin forest; for others, it is a forest dominated by trees of a particular age. Another problem is the need for more scientific knowledge about old growth ecosystems.
- The discussion about old growth red and white pine forest ecosystems, such as those in Temagami and elsewhere in Ontario, illustrates the array of environmental, social, cultural and economic concerns about old growth.
- The provincial government must find solutions that address environmental concerns about old growth ecosystems, as well as the concerns of resource dependent communities.

The Old Growth Conservation Strategy

MNR will work to improve knowledge of old growth forest ecosystem structure, composition and function in a number of ways:

- It will clarify the distribution of old growth ecosystems across the province to help resolve land use concerns now and in the future.
- It will establish definitive criteria and comprehensive guidelines, based on sound scientific information, for the provincewide characterization and management of old growth ecosystems.
- The public will be involved in the development of old growth ecosystem conservation policy.
- An old growth ecosystem conservation strategy will include existing ecological information and accommodate development and integration of new information.
- In 1991-92, the Ministry of Natural Resources will spend a total of \$10 million on the new sustainable forestry initiatives, which are in addition to MNR's regular forestry programs.

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June 1990

RECYCLING IN PROVINCIAL PARKS

Recycling in provincial parks – a partnership

- The recycling program in provincial parks involves several organizations. The Ministry of Government Services will supply recycling containers and signs and the Ministry of Natural Resources will operate the collection program within parks.
- Also involved will be local recycling companies who will collect and process material in co-operation with local municipalities.
- In addition, 47 Environmental Youth Corps workers will be answering questions and helping visitors recycle in the parks with can and bottle recycling programs. Ontario's EYC program offers 15- to 24-year-olds an opportunity to work for a number of government ministries on environmental projects for up to 18 weeks at a time.
- The Association of Municipal Recycling Co-ordinators and the Recycling Council of Ontario have also helped the government plan and implement recycling in provincial parks.

Some good reasons why it makes sense to recycle

- Waste recycling efforts in Ontario have expanded and are really making a difference. Two million Ontario households now participate in "blue box" programs. These programs now divert 10 per cent of municipal waste from landfill sites and incinerators, and have the potential of diverting 25 per cent in the future.
- Practising the three Rs of waste management -- Reduce, Reuse and Recycle -- conserves natural resources. By simply recycling materials, we generate less waste, reduce pollution and conserve energy.



Some good reasons why it makes sense to recycle in parks

- Last year, almost eight million people visited Ontario provincial parks. Of that number, 80 per cent, or 6.4 million people, visited southern Ontario parks.
- The average camping party in a park generated almost two kilograms of recyclable waste materials during a stay. The average group visiting a park for the day, meanwhile, generated about one-quarter of a kilogram of recyclable waste.
- Fees to dump non-hazardous waste at municipal landfill sites in Ontario now range from approximately \$15 per tonne to \$130 per tonne.
- Almost one-third of all garbage generated in parks -- more than 1,000 tonnes a year -- could be recycled.

The recycling targets in parks – cans and bottles

- Acceptable materials will vary from park to park, but generally, recyclable materials include glass bottles and jars, metal food and beverage cans, and plastic soft drink containers.
- Recycling programs in Ontario provincial parks are linked to local municipal recycling programs. In some areas, local recycling programs are not capable of processing some materials, for example, glass containers or plastic bottles.
- In other areas, parks are not able to offer even limited recycling programs because local recycling facilities do not exist. The program will be extended as local opportunities develop.
- Of the provincial parks introducing recycling this summer, 17 will recycle bottles and cans and nine will offer beverage-can recycling only.
- Other materials cannot be recycled through this program. In particular, no light bulbs, ceramics, dishes, scrap metal, plastic tubs (margarine or yogurt containers), plastic wrap, packaging or polystyrene foam containers.
- Newspapers are currently such a small proportion of waste in parks, it is not feasible to recycle them at present.

Prepare containers for recycling

- Remove all caps and lids from bottles and jars -- labels can stay on -- and empty the containers as much as possible before depositing them in the appropriate bins.

To recycle, read the information and look for the bins

- Information about recycling in provincial parks will be provided to visitors at parks that have recycling programs. Environmental Youth Corps summer workers will tour the park assisting visitors with recycling.
- Campers will deposit their recyclable materials in the appropriate compartments of the blue recycling bins which will be conveniently located next to garbage depot areas.
- Day visitors may participate by depositing empty pop cans (and in some cases other recyclables) into recycling containers located in day-use areas.

Recycled materials get a second chance to be useful

- Local recycling operators will collect recyclables and transport them to buyers so materials can be processed and used to make new products.



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June 1990

CARON
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- F17

THE KIRKWOOD CROWN MANAGEMENT UNIT: ONTARIO'S FOREST OF THE YEAR FOR 1990

A Forest Renewed

- The 1,100-square-kilometre Kirkwood Crown Management Unit is 90 kilometres east of Sault Ste. Marie.
- The first sawmill in the area was built in Thessalon in 1872. The dense white pine and hardwood forests were logged to supply the mill. As logging increased, the southern portion of the Kirkwood area was converted to agricultural use.
- Logging in the area declined rapidly after 1900. The light, sandy Kirkwood soils were soon depleted from crop production, and cattle grazing was introduced. The area became known as the Kirkwood, Bridgland and Haughton Township "Prairies." The cattle ranges were burned over each spring in an effort to improve the pasture yield, but instead the practice exhausted the soil. By 1920, much of the area was abandoned.
- In the 1920s, Frank MacDougall, then a district forester with the Department of Lands and Forests, suggested the area be replanted. By 1928 the province had begun acquiring the land and a tree-planting program was under way, begun by local forester Jack Simmons. For the next three years, 350,000 seedlings were planted annually, mostly red and white pine and white spruce. Planting was suspended from 1932 to 1937. Beginning in 1938, half a million trees were planted annually.
- A wide range of silvicultural treatments, including pruning, thinning and cutting, have been used in Kirkwood to promote the growth and health of the trees and to encourage natural regeneration.
- To date, more than 23 million trees have been planted. Species in the Kirkwood forest include red, white, scots and jack pine; white, red and black spruce; red oak; yellow birch and larch.

Community Benefits

- The Kirkwood Management Unit has played a major role in the development of the Township of Thessalon and the surrounding Algoma area. The saw, veneer and plywood mills of Midway Lumber Mills Ltd., the main employers in the Thessalon area, obtain a portion of their wood supply from the Kirkwood forest. Another local employer, the Thessalon Nursery, supplies the unit with tree seedlings.
- The Kirkwood forest provides year-round and seasonal thinning and timber-harvesting jobs for about 40 people. These operations annually produce 50,000 cubic metres of wood.
- The Kirkwood forest offers all-season recreation for hikers, naturalists, hunters, cross-country skiers, snowshoers, snowmobilers and anglers, who can fish many stocked lakes in the unit. The McColman Hatchery, a community fish hatchery located within the forest, annually produces 800,000 chinook salmon, walleye and rainbow trout for stocking in local waters.

A Forest Laboratory

- The Kirkwood forest has become a centre for forest research. MNR's Ontario Forest Research Institute, the Great Lakes Forestry Research Centre, the Forest Pest Management Institute and universities and colleges have carried out many research and operational trials at the unit. The 1949 Beckwith Plots, some of the oldest permanent sample plots of red pine in Ontario, are located in the forest.
- The Kirkwood forest is used extensively for educational and demonstration purposes. Foresters from China, the Soviet Union, Finland and Zimbabwe have toured the unit. Every fall, forestry students from Lakehead University in Thunder Bay and the Sault College of Applied Arts and Technology in Sault Ste. Marie spend several weeks studying in the Kirkwood forest.

Forest of the Year

- The Kirkwood Crown Management Unit is the second forest to be named Forest of the Year. The Larose Forest, located 50 kilometres southeast of Ottawa, was named Forest of the Year in 1989.
- The Forest of the Year Award was established to pay tribute to the individual and collective efforts that enable forests to provide social, environmental, cultural and economic benefits to communities while ensuring the health of the forests for future generations.



June 1991

IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES FOR OAK RIDGES MORaine WITHIN THE GREATER TORONTO AREA

The province has released implementation guidelines to protect significant features and control development of the Oak Ridges Moraine within the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) while a long-term strategy is being developed for this portion of the Moraine. A two-year planning study that will lead to the development of the long-term strategy is now under way.

Development pressures on the Moraine are more severe in the GTA than in other portions of the Moraine. The implementation guidelines are designed to protect significant features and control development in the GTA portion of the Moraine while the long-term strategy is being developed. The guidelines pay special attention to areas that need protection, such as significant natural areas, watercourses and groundwater resources.

In areas of the Moraine outside the GTA, municipalities will be strongly encouraged by the province to adopt and apply the principles of the implementation guidelines.

The guidelines do not supersede provincial policies or other provincial guidelines. Development proposals for the GTA portion of the Moraine must be considered in light of the implementation guidelines and other provincial policies and guidelines.

The implementation guidelines apply to the review of official plans and amendments, zoning by-laws and amendments, plans of subdivision, commercial and industrial operations.

The guidelines strengthen the commitment the province made in July 1990 with the announcement of the Expression of Provincial Interest in the GTA portion of the Moraine. Three provincial ministries -- Natural Resources, Municipal Affairs and the Environment -- will work in co-operation to ensure that any development allowed on the Moraine is consistent with the guidelines. The province will use its powers under the Planning Act to intervene where necessary.

The Moraine within the GTA is a ridge of sand and gravel north of Metropolitan Toronto that was left behind by glaciers after the last ice age. It has significant natural features and scenic qualities. It contains the headwaters of 30 watercourses and major tributaries. Underground aquifers provide drinking water for 10 communities, including King City, Aurora and Stouffville. The GTA portion stretches 90 kilometres from Caledon in the Peel area in the west to the Region of Durham boundary in the east. The width varies from four to 24 kilometres.

The guidelines set out eight key principles for determining if a proposed development may be allowed and clarify the province's role in land use planning for the GTA portion of the Moraine.

The principles cover:

- Growth and Settlement

Scattered development is restricted. Development will only be permitted outside settlement areas where a municipality has undertaken a comprehensive municipal analysis which includes impacts on the natural environment, including groundwater quality and quantity.

- Ecological Integrity

Development must recognize natural systems and processes and take steps to ensure they are maintained or enhanced.

- Landform Conservation

Development must minimize disruption to existing landforms and landscapes and cluster buildings and structures on less sensitive areas of a site.

- Significant Natural Areas

No development shall be permitted in significant natural areas.

- Woodlands

Development must be carried out in a manner that encourages the protection and management of woodlands.

- Watercourses and Lakes

No development shall be permitted that has unacceptable impacts on the natural quality and hydrological characteristics of watercourses and lakes.

- Highly Permeable Soils

No expansion of settlement areas shall be permitted into or onto highly permeable soils until a comprehensive analysis and groundwater management strategy have been developed by the municipality to ensure the recharge capacity and water quality of aquifer systems are maintained.

- Groundwater Resources

No development shall be permitted that degrades the recharge capacity of a site or causes an unacceptable reduction in groundwater quality, levels of storage capacity, or contribution to watercourses.

The interim guidelines also outline evaluation criteria -- which include specific definitions, planning design and construction standards -- required to determine whether or not a planning or development proposal meets the intent of the guidelines and the expression of provincial interest.

The evaluation criteria require that:

- Development proposals maintain and enhance significant natural areas, the biodiversity of flora and fauna in an area, and the health and function of natural corridors;
- Development proposals cause minimal change to the basic topographic character of a site, keep grading to the absolute minimum, and retain significant natural areas, that are to be protected, in contiguous open space blocks;
- Significant natural areas be protected. These include wetlands; key wildlife habitat, such as deer yards, nesting areas, and migration corridors; coldwater fish habitat; kettle lakes; habitat of rare, threatened or endangered species of plants and animals; and mature hardwood and mixed woodlots.

The Ministry of Natural Resources is responsible for co-ordination of the implementation guidelines. MNR will co-ordinate the review of planning and development applications and formally consult conservation authorities and the Ministry of the Environment for comments on areas within their expertise.

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs will review official plans and amendments to ensure they comply with the growth and settlement principles and the evaluation criteria of the guidelines.

A 13-member technical working committee will start immediately on the planning study that will lead to the development of a long-term strategy for the GTA portion of the Moraine. The strategy will outline the natural systems and green corridors that will be protected, will identify levels of development acceptable for various parts of the Moraine, and areas where no development will be permitted.

The committee will be made up of representatives from the ministries of Natural Resources, Environment and Municipal Affairs, regional municipalities of Peel, York, and Durham, local conservation authorities, Conservation Council of Ontario, Save The Oak Ridges Moraine, Urban Development Institute, the Aggregate Producers Association of Ontario and the chair of the citizens' advisory committee that MNR will create. The technical committee is to complete the strategy within two years after public consultation.

The technical committee will undertake a number of tasks, including two key ones:

- In 1991/92 identify and delineate water use, water recharge and headwater source areas and identify natural systems and green corridors for the GTA portion of the Moraine, and
- In 1992/93 assess the cumulative impacts on the Moraine of different types of land use and develop standardized evaluation criteria that will support long-term monitoring of development, and develop the long-term strategy.

The citizens' advisory committee will help the technical committee develop the long-term strategy. It will also conduct a process of public consultation on the long-term strategy before it is finalized.

In addition, the citizens' committee will seek public input and comments, through a questionnaire, on future directions for the GTA portion of the Moraine. It will play an on-going role in providing public information on various studies that will be undertaken; in gathering public information on natural features of the Moraine; and in investigating the feasibility of a community-based trail system for the area.



Ontario

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ministère des Richesses naturelles

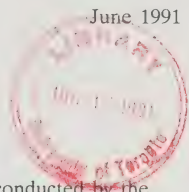
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Publications

FACT SHEET • ACTUALITÉS

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**Provincial Parks Council Recommendations
on the Algonquin Provincial Park Master Plan
and Responses By
Bud Wildman, Minister of Natural Resources**

June 1991



A public review of the Algonquin Provincial Park Master Plan was conducted by the Provincial Parks Council during 1989.

On the basis of the public comments received, the council submitted a report, including recommendations, to the Ministry of Natural Resources in March 1990.

Natural Resources Minister Bud Wildman reviewed the report after assuming his portfolio in October 1990, and has now prepared responses to the council's recommendations. The recommendations and responses will form the basis for a revision of the master plan, to be completed by the spring of 1992.

The new Algonquin Park Goal statement will now read as follows: "The Goal is to provide protection of natural and cultural features, continuing opportunities for a diversity of low intensity recreational, wilderness and natural environmental experiences; and within this provision, continue and enhance the park's contribution to the economic, social and cultural life of the region."

Recommendations by the council as endorsed or amended by Mr. Wildman concerning protection of natural and cultural features include the following:

- The nature reserve system in the park will be increased in size to 41,000 hectares from 31,000 hectares.
- No new roads will be permitted in nature reserves within the park.
- A study will be undertaken on the establishment of a wilderness zone on the east side of the park, to be completed by December 31, 1993.
- The District Land Use Guidelines, for the districts which surround the park, will be amended to include an Area of Concern, which will ensure the protection of park values in the review of all development activity adjacent to the park boundary. The existing one-mile buffer zone around the park will be rescinded.
- MNR will investigate alternatives to the use of herbicides for silvicultural purposes in the park.
- Hunt camps and public hunting that now are allowed within the park in Clyde and Bruton townships will be phased out over the next 19 years.

- The McRae Addition will be added to Algonquin Provincial Park, and hunt camps and public hunting within the McRae Addition will be phased out over the next 19 years.
- All commercial trapping will be phased out over the next 19 years.
- Waterskiing and related activities will be banned on all Algonquin Park lakes and waters as of January 1, 1993.
- Boat horsepower on lakes where leases are held which currently allow unlimited horsepower will be limited to 20 horsepower as of January 1, 1993, except for utilitarian purposes by youth camps, lodges and outfitters.
- An enhanced program to teach outdoor skills to park users will be developed.
- An Historical Resources Management Plan, which will include management guidelines for historical sites and structures within the park, will be completed over the next few years.

Recommendations by the council as endorsed or amended by Mr. Wildman improving recreation opportunities in the park include the following:

- Three new hiking trails are being developed and will be available for use by 1993.
- A proposed new lodge will not be built within the park. However, a study will be undertaken of appropriate roofed accommodation options.
- All access points will be upgraded and maintained to a consistent standard.
- Programs and services for park visitors will be developed to allow increased participation by persons with disabilities.

Recommendations by the council as endorsed or amended by Mr. Wildman ensuring the continued contribution of the park to the economic life of the region include the following:

- Timber management and harvesting by the Algonquin Forestry Authority will continue within the recreation/utilization zone of the park. Priority will be placed on maintaining a healthy forest that provides habitat for the park's wildlife populations and excellent canoeing and hiking opportunities. A yield of wood products for the region's economy will also be maintained.
- A marketing strategy will be developed for the park in co-operation with local tourist associations, businesses, and the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation.
- A study will be done of the northern section of the park to determine needs and appropriate developments, such as campgrounds, for different areas.



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August 1991

WATER EFFICIENCY IN ONTARIO

Ontario's water resources contribute to a healthy environment and economy. To challenge Ontarians to practise water efficiency, the province has announced a new initiative to achieve zero growth in water use by the year 2011.

The goal of the initiative is to reduce water use in homes, industries and government buildings to ensure the future health of the province's vital water resource. The initiative to use water wisely will provide immediate environmental and economic benefits, and is part of the government's over-all concern with water quality.

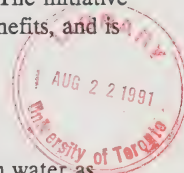
WATER USE IN ONTARIO

Ontarians are big water users. Per capita, Ontarians use nearly as much water as Americans -- 300 litres per day versus 426 litres -- and twice as much as western Europeans, who use 150 to 200 litres per day.

Ontario households used more than one-third of all the water (641 billion litres) provided by municipal treatment plants in 1991. Industries used 26 per cent (476 billion litres). Commercial institutions used 23 per cent (421 billion litres). An estimated 16 per cent (293 billion litres) was lost because of leaks.

The water that supplies Ontario's households and industries comes from primarily the Great Lakes. This water cannot be used as it is. It must be purified with chemicals, wastewater must be treated and clean water must be distributed throughout the province. This processing uses energy and will likely cost Ontario about \$1.7 billion in 1991. It also affects the quality of the environment. In 1980 the processing cost was about \$600 million, since then this cost has nearly tripled.

Communities not situated near lakes or rivers, as well as most Ontario farms, use groundwater supplies, such as wells, which can run short. Water shortages in areas such as the Regional Municipality of Waterloo occur often during prolonged dry weather.



BENEFITS OF WATER EFFICIENCY

Cleaner Environment. A concerted effort toward water efficiency means treatment plants will purify less water and wastewater. Less water will be drawn from wells, ensuring a more reliable supply to groundwater-dependent communities. It also will reduce the risk of lowering water tables, which support the wetlands and streams that are home to Ontario's wildlife and fish, some of which are rare, unique or endangered species.

Rechanneled Resources. Less water processing means treatment plants will save money and energy, and also will defer the need for expensive new plants or distribution networks. The extra capital could help fund projects to modernize treatment plants and equipment, or offer homeowners grants to finance water efficient fixtures in their homes.

Noticeable Water Savings. By becoming more water efficient, consumers, industries and government can create immediate results. Here are some examples:

Industry

- Most water in industries is used to cool equipment. A company can save up to 30 per cent in water use by recycling cooling water through the plant.

Government Buildings

- The Ministry of Government Services (MGS) manages 9,000 or so provincially owned buildings. It is developing a water efficiency strategy that will include building retrofits, promotion of water efficient practices and demonstration projects in grounds maintenance and building management.
- MGS is working with other ministries to develop a government-wide work plan and with the residential development industry to incorporate water and energy efficiency in new home construction.

20 WAYS TO BE WATER EFFICIENT AT HOME

The three largest uses of water in the home are toilet flushing, washing and bathing, and kitchen use. Here are some easy ways to be water efficient at home which do not require major changes in lifestyle.

In the bathroom

- Buy a water efficient showerhead which uses only 10 litres per minute. A conventional showerhead will use an average of 17 litres of water per minute.
- Simply having a five-minute instead of a 10-minute shower every day, using a conventional showerhead, saves 85 litres per shower.
- Shaving with a sink full of water every day, instead of letting the tap run on, saves 10 to 20 litres of water each time.
- As many as 25 per cent of all Ontario toilets leak. By fixing a toilet that runs on after flushing, you can save 20 to 40 litres of water per hour.
- When bathing, use only as much water as you need. Close the drain before turning the water on to fill the tub. Don't wait for the water to get warm -- that first cold water out of the tap can be warmed by adding hot water later.
- Don't flush the toilet unless you have to. Throw tissues, cigarettes and other trash in the wastebasket, not the toilet. An inexpensive commercial water dam can reduce the amount of water your toilet uses.
- Consider purchasing a water efficient toilet which will use 6 litres of water per flush instead of 19 litres.
- Replace worn washers that cause faucet leaks.
- When brushing your teeth, use a cup of cold water for rinsing.

In the kitchen

- Don't use water to thaw frozen foods. Rinse vegetables in a little water in the sink rather than under running water.

- Avoid the use of garburetors -- they use 16 litres of water per minute. Use a composter instead.
- Avoid unnecessary rinsing of dishes that go into the dishwasher. Wash only full loads in the dishwasher and wash your dishes once a day.

In the laundry room

- Wash full loads of laundry only.
- Doing one less load of laundry per week saves about 200 litres
- Use your washer's water-level adjustment to save water on small loads. Save hot water and energy by using detergents formulated for cold-water washing.

Outdoor water use

- When washing the car, use a bucket of sudsy water to remove soil from the car and hose down only as a final rinse. Wash your car near hedges and shrubs so that excess water will not be wasted.
- Using a running hose to wash a car wastes approximately 400 litres of water. A bucket of sudsy water and a trigger nozzle hose saves about 300 litres per wash.
- Water the lawn in the early morning hours, when water evaporates less. Use automatic sprinklers between 4:00 a.m. and 6:00 a.m., when water demand is low, and use a watering timer. Delay regular watering of grass during the first weeks of spring. This encourages deeper rooting.

Hidden water leaks

- Look for "hidden" water leaks in your home. Don't use any water for one hour, but read the meter before and after. If the reading has changed during the hour you didn't use water, you have a water leak.
- Choose a water treatment system carefully. Water softeners flush 10 per cent of the water that goes into them down the drain.



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Actualités

September 1991

RANGER NORTH OLD-GROWTH AREA

The Ranger North old-growth forest area is an amalgamation of two smaller old-growth areas (Bliss Lake and Quinn Lake) with part of a third area (east Galloway Lake). The Ranger North area is located about 80 kilometres northeast of Sault Ste. Marie and is approximately 6,000 hectares in size. It represents the largest identified area of old-growth white and red pine forest in northeastern Ontario.

The Iles Report

The three individual areas were identified in the Iles Report, commissioned by MNR to locate large areas of old-growth white and red pine forests in ecological site region 4E, a transitional forest zone between the boreal forests of the north and the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence forest of the south. Site region 4E is a band of forest area roughly 100 kilometres wide that runs from Sault Ste. Marie to the Temagami area. The Iles Report was released in May 1991.

The Ranger North area is part of the transitional zone. It contains trees and other vegetation common to both forest regions, including white and red pine, hard maple, yellow birch, spruce, fir, jack pine and white birch. The white and red pine, and the maple and yellow birch hardwoods, grow together on the deeper, moister soils. The white and red pine tend to be scattered in clumps on these sites. The concentration of white and red pine increases on drier sites, where there are fewer hardwoods.

Criteria Used to Identify Old-Growth

The Iles Report used specific criteria to identify old-growth white and red pine stands. These include a minimum undisturbed area of 500 hectares with trees older than 140 years old.

The average age of white and red pine in this area is about 200 years, but some trees are more than 350 years old. Of the 6,000 hectares in the Ranger North old-growth area, about 1,800 hectares are old growth white and red pine.

The Ranger North area will not be available for harvesting and other resource management activities while MNR is developing a policy for the conservation of old-growth ecosystems. The initiative to develop an old growth strategy is part of the ministry's commitment to sustainable forestry. A Policy Advisory Committee, composed of members of the public, will be established to make recommendations on an old-growth strategy. The committee will also make a recommendation regarding the final status of the Ranger North area.

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REMARQUE : Version française disponible.



Fact Sheet

Actualités

April 1992

Preliminary Results 1990 Survey of Recreational Fishing in Ontario

Angling -- or recreational fishing -- is a major leisure-time activity in Ontario. And it's big business too. In 1990, nearly two million anglers spent more than \$3 billion in Ontario on boating, camping and fishing equipment, travel and lodging, meals, guides, licence fees and incidentals, not to mention cabins, cottages and land.

Preliminary results from data collected in 1991 for the *1990 Survey of Recreational Fishing in Ontario* indicate close to one in every five adult Ontarians fished in 1990. Nearly one in every three anglers, about 500,000 people, was a visitor to the province.

With 250,000 lakes, unmeasured thousands of kilometres of streams and rivers, and more than 140 species of fish, Ontario boasts one of the largest freshwater fisheries in the world. This valuable economic and social resource supports thousands of ventures in Ontario, both recreational and commercial, for both native and non-native populations.

The *1990 Survey of Recreational Fishing in Ontario* was conducted by the Fisheries Policy Branch of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, in co-operation with the Surveys Unit, Economic and Commercial Analysis Directorate of the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans. It is the fourth in a series carried out at five-year intervals. Data were collected through telephone interviews and comprehensive questionnaires.

The results of the 1990 survey confirm that recreational fishing is an important component of natural resource-based tourism in Ontario. The economic and biological information provided by the survey will enable fisheries resource managers to better assess government policies related to recreational fisheries in the province.

MNR's Fisheries Policy Branch is now compiling and analysing the survey results to prepare seven reports. The first report will be released later this month. The following are highlights of the findings.

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Highlights

Survey of Recreational Fishing in Ontario

Angler Characteristics and Activity

There were a total of more than 2.6 million active anglers in Ontario in 1990, including 700,000 under age 18. An "active" angler is a person who fished in Ontario at least once during 1990.

Of the 1.9 million active adult anglers in Ontario, 1.35 million were residents of the province. Half a million were visitors. Sixty-six per cent of the active resident adult anglers, and 84 per cent of the non-resident anglers were male.

Adult anglers fished for a total of about 30 million days in 1990. On average, resident anglers fished 19 days each, while non-resident anglers each spent an average of eight days fishing in Ontario.

Harvest

Fish caught for sport in Ontario range in size from the large chinook salmon, which weighs in anywhere between 9 and 18 kilograms (20 to 40 pounds) to the miniscule smelt, which are found and caught in abundance, but average only a few grams or ounces each.

The *1990 Survey of Recreational Fishing in Ontario* calculated that adult anglers caught an estimated 146 million fish of all species in Ontario. Walleye was the number one catch: more than 27 million were caught, followed by bass (25 million), perch and smelt (just over 22 million of each).

Under Ontario fishing regulations, the number of fish that may be kept varies by species. Including smelt, anglers caught and kept 63 million fish. Excluding smelt, residents and visitors kept a total of 42 million fish.

Investment and Expenditure

Preliminary survey tallies show that in 1990, anglers spent \$3.4 billion in Ontario on a combination of tangible, lasting investments and general expenditures related in whole or in part to their angling activities.

Methodology

Data for the *1990 Survey of Recreational Fishing in Ontario* were collected in 1991. Visitors were identified by sales of non-resident fishing licences and received a comprehensive questionnaire by mail.

To identify resident anglers, researchers personally contacted 30,000 Ontario households, and identified about 6,000 homes that included adults (18 and over) who fished in 1990 and who were willing to participate in the survey. These individuals also received a detailed questionnaire, which was followed by a printed reminder to return their responses by a defined deadline.

Complete Results

Complete results and analyses of the *1990 Survey of Recreational Fishing in Ontario* will be released in stages through mid-1993. The first two reports -- a background report which addresses several of the methodological and statistical aspects of recreational angler surveys, and a technical report that summarizes the sampling procedures and demographic and attitudinal data -- will be available in April 1992.

Further statistical and technical reports will follow, including precedent-setting reports on the economic valuation of Ontario fisheries and market segmentation among anglers. For information about the survey, please contact: Recreational Fishing in Ontario 1990, Client Services Section, Fisheries Policy Branch, Ministry of Natural Resources, 90 Sheppard Avenue East, 5th Floor, North York, Ontario M2N 3A1, telephone (416) 314-1130, fax (416) 314-1140.

Copies of the reports will be available, as released, at district offices of the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Natural Resources Information Centre, Room M1-73, Macdonald Block, 900 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario M7A 2C1, telephone (416) 314-1177.

REMARQUE : Version française disponible.

More than two-thirds of those expenditures (\$2.4 billion) were directly related to their angling pursuits. That included fishing, boating and camping equipment, travel and lodging, meals, guides and licence fees. The other billion dollars' worth of expenditures were spent by anglers on other activities and goods not directly related to angling.

Ontario residents spent just over \$3 billion in total on items or activities related in whole or in part to angling. On average, each spent \$2,243. Some \$1,536 of that related directly to angling.

Visitors to the province spent nearly \$400 million in total. About a third of that was for travel packages that included the costs of aircraft, lodge facilities and charter boats for their fishing expeditions. Visitors each spent just under \$500 on supplies and equipment directly related to angling; \$130 on other items.

Recreational vehicles, and fishing, boating and camping equipment accounted for \$1.5 billion worth of investments made by resident and non-resident anglers; cabins, cottages and land for \$600 million, and nearly half of that was directly attributable to recreational fishing activities.

Inactive Anglers

The 1990 survey indicates there are some 200,000 Ontario residents who only fished outside the province in 1990.

More than half of these anglers (54 per cent) fished while on vacation, and only a small percentage (8.7 per cent) of them indicated they fished outside Ontario because the type of fish or fishing they enjoyed was not available in the province.

The survey identified an additional three million inactive resident anglers of whom just over half had fished in Ontario within the past five years. The major reason respondents gave for not fishing in Ontario in 1990 was other interests or no time.

The number of inactive anglers was almost equally divided between males (53.2 per cent) and females (46.8 per cent).

Most inactive anglers (66 per cent) rated their angling skills at the beginner level, while only 1.2 per cent considered themselves experts. Twenty-seven percent rated their skills as average, and six percent as experienced anglers.



Fact Sheet

Actualités

June 1992

What You Can Do About Purple Loosestrife

Purple loosestrife is a hardy aquatic plant that is threatening Ontario's wetlands and destroying wildlife habitat.

The plant grows up to 2.5 metres tall and has a spike of purple-pink flowers. It was accidentally introduced into rivers in northeastern North America in the early 1800s, likely in the ballast water dumped by ocean-going ships from Europe. Purple loosestrife was also imported for use as an ornamental plant by gardeners and as a honey plant by beekeepers. These uses increased its spread. Now, the weed can be found in wetlands throughout southern Ontario and has been seen as far north as Kirkland Lake.

Purple loosestrife kills habitat by crowding out native wetland plant species. Unlike many native plants, loosestrife provides little suitable food, nesting habitat or shelter for wildlife. The weed is also persistent. It forms dense stands with thick woody roots and regenerates from these roots year after year.

This fact sheet describes what you can do to help lessen the impact of purple loosestrife.

Control techniques in your garden

For many years it was believed that the varieties of purple loosestrife sold for garden use could only be grown from cuttings and could not produce seed. But recent research shows that even the Morden Pink and Dropmore Purple varieties, once thought to be sterile, can produce seed when pollinated by wild purple loosestrife.

To help control the spread of purple loosestrife, do not buy it for your garden and dig out and destroy any plants on your property.

Control techniques in wetlands

There is no effective way to control large infestations of purple loosestrife. But the following sections offer tips on how you might help limit the spread of the weed. Please read the warnings in the section, *To prevent spreading purple loosestrife*. You could accidentally contribute to the further spread of purple loosestrife while trying to limit it.

Handpulling. This method is effective, but only if the plants are under two years old. Because older plants develop tough, woody root systems, it is almost impossible to completely remove them and new plants will grow from the root fragments left behind. Young plants should be pulled or dug out early in the flowering season before seeds have formed.



Cutting Flowerheads. Cutting flowerheads will not kill the plant but can reduce the number of seeds produced. Fewer seeds means less opportunity for birds and other animals to spread them, and also reduces the stock of ungerminated seeds in the wetland soil. Flowerheads will likely have to be cut more than once since the cut stems will reflower.

Cut stems after flowering has begun but before the plants have set seed, from about mid-July to early August in southern Ontario. The timing of the second cut will vary. If you undertake a cutting program, you should be prepared to monitor the site and organize a second and, if necessary, a third cutting when stems have reflowered.

To prevent spreading purple loosestrife

It's no wonder purple loosestrife spreads quickly. One plant can produce 2.7 million seeds each year. Loosestrife can even reproduce itself from a piece of cut stem. To prevent spreading purple loosestrife even more widely:

- Make sure you bag and remove all parts of plants that you cut, pull or dig. Pieces of plant can float away and start new stands.
- After carefully containing plants and cuttings and taking pains not to spread any seed, destroy the loosestrife by burning or by burying it in landfill sites. Avoid composting because it does not generate enough heat to kill seeds.
- If you are visiting several wetlands, even if it is not on the same day, **wash your boots and tools to remove seeds.** The tiny seeds of purple loosestrife can easily be transported unnoticed from wetland to another on boots, clothes, vehicle tires, shovels, and other materials.

Ontario's strategy for purple loosestrife control

The Ministry of Natural Resources has formed a working group to determine the best way to combat the loosestrife invasion. The working group includes representatives from the Canadian Wildlife Service, the Canadian Parks Service, Ducks Unlimited Canada, the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters, the Federation of Ontario Naturalists, and the provincial ministries of the Environment and Agriculture and Food.

To date, the group has launched several projects to reduce the spread of the weed. The Federation of Ontario Naturalists, funded by the Ministry of Natural Resources, is making a survey of purple loosestrife growth in Lanark and Wellington counties. The Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters has received an Environmental Youth Corps grant to dig up plants under their "Project Purple" program.



Fact Sheet

Actualités

December 1992

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Public Response to Recommendations for Changes to Ontario's Trees Act

A series of proposed changes to the Ontario Trees Act were developed by the Trees Bylaw Advisory Committee, a group which had members drawn from provincial government ministries and the Association of Municipalities of Ontario. The Trees Act, which was first passed in 1946, is seen as no longer being capable of providing adequate controls over the management of trees on private land.

Announced in May 1992, the public consultation period allowed the public to voice opinions about recommendations made by the committee. More than 6,000 responses were received by the Ministry of Natural Resources. The size of the response is a clear indication of the public's interest in this issue.

Before You Cut That Tree was a tabloid discussion paper distributed widely across the province as a vehicle for generating public debate. It suggested a number of topics on which the public might be interested in commenting. These answers were tabulated, and the results indicate areas where public concern is strongest.

Many of those who responded used a questionnaire-like page in *Before You Cut That Tree*. These replies have been tabulated (see attached tables). The views expressed in letters received by MNR support similar conclusions, but the breadth of opinions and way in which they were expressed does not lend them to clear tabulation.

The tables shown in the appendix are based on a total of 1,478 responses, 248 from urban residents and 1,230 from rural residents.

An analysis of the views expressed by the public indicates some clear differences of opinion between those who live in urban and rural areas.

One of the first conclusions that can be drawn is that the major public concern centres on similar subject areas, regardless of where people live. For instance, there is a strong concern over whether or not municipalities should be enabled to pass bylaws that restrict tree cutting on private land. The public also has reservations about recommendations to implement a permit system that could be used as a means of controlling woodlot management activities affecting private property.

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Trees Act - 2

The removal of trees on private property should not be "a matter of public concern" according to more than 400 rural residents, while only half that number of rural residents disagreed. These opinions were noticeably reversed in urban areas where two out of three respondents to the question regard it as a matter of public concern.

Education should be a primary tool for improving forest management practices on private land according a clear majority of urban or rural residents who expressed a view on the topic, with the provincial government taking a strong role. Another option for improving forest management practices -- regulation -- is similarly supported.

There was a recommendation that an appeal mechanism be made available to protect private property rights in situations affected by changes made to the Trees Act, and this view is shared by a majority of those who responded to the question in the survey. Urban and rural residents alike considered that an appeal procedure should be built in.

The Trees Bylaw Advisory Committee recommended that the maximum fine under local bylaws be increased. It suggested the maximum fine should be \$500,000, up substantially from the present \$5,000 mark. A difference of opinion on urban-rural lines shows up here with urban responses showing more people supporting the proposal than opposing it, while in rural areas, opposition almost reaches the three-to-one level.

The survey asked for views on a proposal to allow for the creation of bylaws that would affect woodlots, windbreaks and single trees. While urban respondents support those recommendations, the margin is not large; rural respondents oppose them by more than two-to-one. The present act generally only permits the application of bylaws to lots larger than two acres with between 100 and 400 trees per acre, although it can be made more specific.

The existing Trees Act contains exemptions to the application of local tree-cutting bylaws. Some of the exemptions allow for the personal use of trees cut by the landowners or the production and harvesting of Christmas trees. Asked whether or not exemptions should be determined at a local level rather than by provincial legislation, urban respondents said, "Yes," in a resounding fashion, but rural answers were close to a tie.

TREES ACT SURVEY - SUMMARY OF QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

NOTE: In some cases, column totals may not equal the addition of the urban and rural columns, because some respondents did not identify themselves as urban or rural.

Is the removal of trees and woodlands on private property a matter for public concern?

		<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
<u>Rural</u>				
Agree	296	103	193	
Neutral	31	7	24	
Disagree	463	57	406	
No resp.	688	81	607	

Should municipalities have greater power, including imposition of fines?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	201	77	124
Neutral	9	1	8
Disagree	430	65	365
No resp.	838	105	733

How should forest management practices on private land be improved? By Regulation?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	189	55	134
Neutral	13	2	11
Disagree	95	19	77
No resp.	1180	172	1008

Should municipalities have greater power, including imposition of replanting orders?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	270	91	179
Neutral	15	4	11
Disagree	403	57	346
No resp.	792	96	694

How should forest management practices on private land be improved? By education?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	424	118	306
Neutral	11	0	11
Disagree	31	2	23
No resp.	1018	128	890

Should there be an exemption for personal use?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	542	92	450
Neutral	21	9	12
Disagree	56	12	44
No resp.	859	135	724

Should municipalities have greater power, including stop work orders?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	217	80	137
Neutral	18	4	14
Disagree	462	68	394
No resp.	781	96	685

Should restrictions on licensing requirements be placed on commercial logging operators working on private land?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	355	98	267
Neutral	27	7	20
Disagree	108	6	102
No resp.	978	137	841

Trees Act Summary - page 2

Is it a good idea to have municipal bylaws that restrict the cutting of trees on private land?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	257	87	170
Neutral	26	4	22
Disagree	569	82	487
No resp.	626	75	551

Should municipalities have the right to pass tree-cutting bylaws?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	284	100	184
Neutral	30	7	23
Disagree	556	78	478
No resp.	608	63	545

Municipalities should be able to pass bylaws that cover windbreaks?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	232	81	151
Neutral	12	5	7
Disagree	420	62	358
No resp.	814	100	714

Municipalities should be able to pass bylaws that cover woodlots?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	240	87	153
Neutral	8	4	4
Disagree	403	58	345
No resp.	827	99	728

Municipalities should be able to pass bylaws that cover single trees?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	242	86	146
Neutral	10	5	5
Disagree	411	58	353
No resp.	825	99	726

Should exemptions to local tree-cutting bylaws be determined at the local level?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	267	75	192
Neutral	22	8	14
Disagree	211	29	182
No resp.	978	136	842

Should the maximum fine be increased to \$500,000 from \$5,000?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	173	64	109
Neutral	24	5	19
Disagree	344	48	286
No resp.	946	131	816

Should municipalities have power to require - permits?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	246	89	157
Neutral	15	4	11
Disagree	529	77	452
No resp.	688	78	610

Trees Act summary - page 3

Should municipalities have the power to require - stop-work orders?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>
Agree	241	85	156
Neutral	9	4	5
Disagree	434	64	370
No resp.	794	95	699

Should an appeal process be introduced to protect private property rights?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	306	90	216
Neutral	12	1	11
Disagree	63	7	56
No resp.	1097	150	947

Should the provincial government provide training, assistance and education?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Agree	287	79	208
Neutral	15	5	10
Disagree	73	9	64
No resp.	1103	155	948

Is there a bylaw in your community?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Yes	92	25	67
No	163	35	128
Unsure	33	4	29
No resp.	1190	184	1006



Fact Sheet

Actualités

May 1993

Silviculture in Ontario

What is silviculture?

Silviculture is defined as the science and art of cultivating forest crops, particularly the theory and practice of controlling the establishment, composition, constitution and growth of forests. Silviculture is based on a knowledge of silvics -- the study of the life history and general characteristics of forest trees and stands with particular reference to locality factors.

How do foresters decide where tree seedlings are to be planted?

Decisions around having to plant tree seedlings are based on seedling genetics and good forestry practices that include understanding the objectives of the new forest.

Seedlings should be planted only where the use of natural or lower-cost artificial alternatives, such as seeding, are not practical. Some of the major factors that are considered in determining whether or not to plant seedlings include: assessing potential impacts of competing vegetation; seed source availability; soil moisture and texture; and the intensity of site preparation that will be required.

What is site preparation and what does it cost?

The most common form of site preparation is a mechanical treatment, where equipment is pushed or dragged over harvest areas by large skidders or bulldozers. Other forms of site preparation include applications of chemical herbicides or prescribed burns. Regardless of the method used, the purpose of this activity is to prepare sites for planting or seeding by removing undesirable competition and logging debris, thereby exposing soils that constitute adequate seed beds or planting spots. The process is similar to cultivation practices used by farmers, but on a larger scale.

.../2



Depending on site conditions and the number of treatments that may be required, the specific amount spent on a site may vary. On average, it costs about \$330 per hectare for site preparation in Northern Ontario.

How many seedlings are planted each year in Ontario (Crown land and private land)?

The following table summarizes the numbers of trees planted (in millions) on Crown land and private land over the last 12 years:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Crown</u>	<u>Private</u>
1982/83	80.1	58.1	22.0
1983/84	107.5	83.8	23.7
1984/85	128.2	107.8	20.4
1985/86	149.6	126.4	23.2
1986/87	154.7	132.6	22.1
1987/88	163.4	140.0	23.4
1988/89	171.6	146.6	25.0
1989/90	163.4	141.7	21.7
1990/91	159.1	140.0	19.1
1991/92	159.3	140.1	19.2
1992/93	160.0	129.0	31.0
1993/94	164.0(est.)	134.0(est.)	30.0(est.)

What is tending?

Tending is encouraging the growth of desirable trees and tree species. It is often done by removing undesirable or competing vegetation, for example, cleaning (removing undesirable trees at the sapling stage) or thinning (cutting trees, which are past the sapling stage, to improve growth and quality of a stand).

Are chemical herbicides used for tending and site preparation, and will an emphasis on tending mean more chemical herbicides will be used?

One method of tending and site preparation is the use of herbicides to remove grasses and woody plants. These herbicides can be applied from aircraft or ground applicators.

As one of the sustainable forestry initiatives, the Vegetation Management Alternatives Program is investigating alternatives to existing herbicide use. Research activities include: the development of biological herbicides; lower dosage rates, where applicable; new methods and equipment in manual tending; the use of sheep; and using cover crops, such as clover. Until results of this research are finalized, the total aerial herbicide program for Ontario has been set at a maximum of 80,000 hectares -- the 1991/92 level.

What is aerial seeding?

Cones are collected, and the seed extracted. The seed is then spread (broadcast) from a low-flying aircraft, usually on an area that has been previously prepared for seeding by site preparation, a prescribed burn or natural fire. Seeding can also be accomplished on the ground the same as a farmer seeds a field. Seed used is gathered from the region where the aerial seeding is taking place.

What do you intend to accomplish by taking this tour?

The Minister and his Parliamentary Assistant, Len Wood, will tour northern and central Ontario to talk about silvicultural practices at the local level. They will talk to MNR staff, industry foresters and senior management, greenhouse operators and people involved with the forest industry. In particular, they want to review options to tree planting, such as aerial seeding and planned natural regeneration, and the role these practices can have in Ontario's overall silvicultural efforts.

The tour will also provide an opportunity for the people of Ontario to discuss other MNR forestry initiatives, such as the old-growth forest strategy, the boreal forest audit, the forest policy framework, and discussions with the forest industry on other initiatives such as Forest Management Agreements.

Will you still be cutting-and-walking-away, and leaving things to Mother Nature?

Each site is going to require planned regeneration, such as aerial seeding, natural regeneration, planting and tending, to ensure successful reforestation. Different needs exist when regenerating our forests in various locations in Northern Ontario.

How do you plan for natural regeneration?

Prior to harvest, a site is examined to determine the most appropriate regeneration method. Depending upon the site conditions and the species present, natural regeneration may already exist on the site and therefore is protected during harvest operations. Harvest operations may also be planned to facilitate new growth from seed that falls from trees remaining after harvest or to encourage sprouting from roots and stumps remaining on the site.

What is low-cost natural regeneration?

It is often assumed that there is no cost for natural regeneration. This may be true in some circumstances. The term "low-cost natural regeneration" is used to describe natural regeneration that has associated costs either through altering harvest practices or subsequent site preparation.

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Fact Sheet

Actualités

March 1993

Ontario's Wetlands Policy

The Ontario Government has a new protection measure for Ontario's wetlands. The Wetlands Policy Statement, which will be implemented under Section 3 of the Planning Act, is to be applied to provincially significant wetlands and lands adjacent to them, throughout Ontario.

The policy directs municipalities, planning boards, public agencies, the private sector and others to protect wetlands.

The Wetlands Policy is intended to ensure that there will be no loss of provincially significant wetland functions in the Boreal Region of northern Ontario and no loss of provincially significant wetland functions or area in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Region.

The following fact sheet has been prepared to answer some of the questions about wetlands and the new Wetlands Policy.

Ontario's Wetlands

Ontario has four major types of wetlands -- swamps, marshes, bogs and fens.

For the purposes of the Wetlands Policy, wetlands are defined as all lands that are seasonally or permanently covered by shallow water. Wetlands are also defined as lands where the water table is close to or at the surface. In both cases, the presence of abundant water has resulted in saturated soil (hydric soil) and has created conditions suitable for water tolerant plants (hydrophytic plants).

Lands being used for agricultural purposes, that are periodically "soaked" or "wet," are not considered to be wetlands in this definition.

The Importance of Wetlands

Wetlands maintain water quality and quantity, protect shorelines from erosion, aid in flood control and provide habitat for a wide variety of plant and animal species. They contribute substantial social and economic benefits, outdoor recreation and tourism-related activities.



Some Wetlands are Provincially Significant

A provincially significant wetland is either a Class 1, 2, or 3 wetland situated south of the Canadian Shield, or a wetland in another area of the province that the Ministry of Natural Resources has classified as provincially significant through an evaluation specifically designed for that particular area.

The Ministry of Natural Resources determines whether a wetland is provincially significant through an evaluation of the biological, social, hydrological and special features of the area.

The Wetlands Policy is Necessary

In the last 100 years, more than 75 per cent of the wetlands in southern Ontario have been lost due to various kinds of development. Wetlands in southern Ontario are disappearing as encroachment, land clearance, draining and filling continue. Much of the damage to the remaining wetlands can be lessened by controlling development through land-use planning.

In the north, some types of wetlands are relatively scarce and may be jeopardized by competing land uses.

Ontario's New Wetlands Policy

This is a provincial policy under Section 3 of the Planning Act that recognizes planning for the protection of wetlands as a matter of provincial interest. The policy requires municipalities to identify and protect provincially significant wetlands through the land-use planning process.

The policy is jointly administered by the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs.

The two ministries have developed guidelines for consultation with other ministries and interest groups and formally released them in October 1992.

Municipalities and Planning Authorities Will Protect Wetlands

The policy requires that all municipalities and all planning authorities shall have regard for wetlands of provincial significance.

In addition, the policy encourages planning jurisdictions to protect those wetlands that have not been identified as provincially significant.

All planning jurisdictions including municipalities and planning boards shall incorporate the provisions of this policy statement by amendment to their official plans, zoning by-laws and other development decisions under the Planning Act.

All of Ontario is Affected by This Policy

All of Ontario is affected by the policy. For the purposes of application, Ontario is divided into two regions -- the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Region and the Boreal Region. Their boundaries are shown on the accompanying map.

Development in These Areas is Affected by the Policy

In the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Region, development is not permitted within provincially significant wetlands. However, development may be permitted on adjacent lands subject to an Environmental Impact Study.

In the Boreal Region, development may be permitted within provincially significant wetlands and on adjacent lands subject to an Environmental Impact Study.

Adjacent Lands are also Important

Lands adjacent to wetlands are defined in the policy as:

- lands within 120 metres of a boundary of an individual wetland area, or
- all lands connecting wetland areas within a wetland complex.

Farming on Adjacent Lands

In most cases, if a wetland area is being used for agricultural purposes, it does not meet the definition of "wetland" being used in this policy. Such areas are not evaluated. In addition, the policy states that Environmental Impact Studies are not required for established agricultural activities. The usual activities associated with farming (such as plowing, seeding, harvesting, grazing) can take place on adjacent lands without conflict with the Wetlands Policy.

The Ontario government will continue to encourage farmers to protect wetlands through good soil and water management practices.

The Wetlands Policy is not the Only Government Initiative to Protect Wetlands

The Ministry of Natural Resources has had a wetland management program for more than three decades. The program provides protection for wetlands through a variety of means including incentives for private landowners who preserve wetlands, landowners agreements, or, if necessary, acquisition.

The Ontario government's broad program to protect wetlands includes:

- a planning process, of which the Wetlands Policy is an important and essential part;
- owners of Class 1, 2 and 3 wetlands may apply for tax rebates under the Conservation Land Act and Land Tax Reduction Program;
- partnership in a series of major agreements with Ducks Unlimited Canada, Wildlife Habitat Canada, and Environment Canada to conserve, and in some cases rehabilitate or create, wetland wildlife habitat;
- components of the provincial parks system, the Provincial Wildlife Areas system and Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI) that protect wetland values;
- protection by Conservation Authorities of wetlands in their various programs, and protection by municipalities of wetlands in their land management programs;
- review, on a regular basis, of existing MNR legislation to encompass the intent of new policies;
- implementing the federal Fisheries Act, which has a component that protects wetland fisheries habitat;
- major partnership with the Government of Canada in international efforts aimed at conserving wetlands on the Great Lakes, and protecting wetlands of international significance;
- broader public education regarding wetland values and protection as part of MNR's ongoing education programs.

Landowners Can Obtain Wetland Evaluation Information

Owners of wetlands over 2.2 hectares (10 acres) or land adjacent to wetlands may inquire at the nearest district office of the Ministry of Natural Resources if they have not been notified of the evaluation of their wetlands.

The ministry tries to inform owners of the evaluations, but owners of wetlands cannot always be easily identified as sometimes property boundary lines are not apparent.

All wetlands have not been evaluated. Where provincially significant wetlands are not identified and/or evaluated by the Ministry of Natural Resources, the policy cannot be implemented. Evaluations will take place over the next few years, on a priority basis. However, emphasis will be placed on areas where growth/development is expected and on areas where land-use planning documents (official plans, zoning by-laws) are proposed to be reviewed and updated.

Where a wetland evaluation has not been completed and mapping is not available, and where a development application has been submitted for approval under the Planning Act, MNR may evaluate wetlands on a case-by-case basis. This information will then be provided to the landowner, the approval authority, and the applicant along with various other comments under the ministry's mandate regarding the planning application.

The Policy Addresses Wetlands That are not Provincially Significant

Municipalities are encouraged to protect wetlands that have not been classified as provincially significant. MNR will continue to comment on wetlands that are not provincially significant for other natural resource values (e.g. fisheries, wildlife, forestry).

For More Information

For planning information, you may contact district office staff from either the Ministry of Natural Resources or the Ministry of Municipal Affairs.

For information on specific wetlands, evaluation and mapping, or other aspects of wetlands management, please contact the local MNR district office or the Natural Resources Information Centre, Room M1-73, Macdonald Block, 900 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, M7A 2C1, telephone (416) 314-2225.

For more information about the Wetlands Policy, please contact:

Doug Hagan
Ministry of Natural Resources Wildlife Policy Branch
TORONTO (416) 314-1051

Heather Jamieson
Ministry of Natural Resources Corporate Policy and Planning
TORONTO (416) 314-1943

Curt Halen
Ministry of Municipal Affairs Land Use Policy Section
TORONTO (416) 585-6230

(13) 228-2601



Fact Sheet

Actualités

August 1994

The Crown Forest Sustainability Act — Background

The Crown Forest Sustainability Act (CFSA) will replace the Crown Timber Act, which has been in place since 1952. The CFSA will be the first forest Act that Ontario has had that provides mechanisms for ensuring the sustainability of Crown forests in Ontario.

The CFSA has been introduced because the government wants to make progress in developing policies that improve standards for forest management and forest renewal. Through this Act, people operating in the forest will have to pay attention to the whole forest and have regard for plant life, animal life, water, soil and air. They will also have to take into account the full range of economic, social and environmental values, including recreation and heritage values.

In forest management planning, the forest will come first but the Act is also designed to sustain forest industries, communities and jobs. The improvements the government is making require the support of new legislation.

CFSA—Purposes

The purposes section of the Act shows the vision of the legislation by clearly setting out the ecosystem goal of the new legislation. It says: "The purposes of the Act are to provide for the sustainability of Crown forests, and, in accordance with that objective, to manage Crown forests to meet social, economic and environmental needs of present and future generations."

This means that in planning activities that make use of Crown forests the long-term health and sustainability of forests come first. Activities can only be undertaken if they don't threaten the health of forests.

Supporting Policies and Initiatives

The Crown Forest Sustainability Act is founded on a number of key sustainable forestry initiatives that the Ministry of Natural Resources has been developing in the past few years. These are:

- the province's Policy Framework for Sustainable Forests
- the decision, and terms and conditions, of the Environmental Assessment Board on the Class Environmental Assessment on Timber Management on Crown Lands in Ontario
- a new business relationship with forest industries that will be achieved through negotiations





CFSA—Enabling Legislation

The CFSA is drafted as broadly enabling legislation. This approach is used to provide flexibility and the ability to exercise professional judgment to foresters and other people responsible for ensuring the long-term sustainability of the large and diverse Crown forests of Ontario. New and improved standards for planning and for forest renewal will be established and resource managers will be held accountable to meet these standards.

This flexibility will be provided through manuals. This strategy allows MNR to continue developing an ecosystem approach to managing forests as more comprehensive information is gathered about the diversity of forests. It also allows us to improve forest management as more knowledge is developed on how to manage forests on an ecosystem basis.

The manuals will be: the Forest Management Planning Manual, the Forest Information Manual, the Forest Operations and Silviculture Manual, and the Scaling Manual. These manuals will have the force of law.

CFSA Outline

In particular, the legislation will address the need to:

- make sound forest management on Crown land the law
- develop improved standards for forest renewal and require that renewal be planned before harvest
- make sure funding for full renewal of all harvested forest areas is secure and dedicated through a Forest Renewal Trust Fund that will be funded through a new stumpage system
- provide for implementing a new business relationship with forest industries that will lead to more stable funding for forest renewal and the integration of harvesting and reforestation plans
- require that planning documents are in place prior to harvest
- provide fair and equitable access for all users of the forest resource

- incorporate better public participation and partnership opportunities
- provide for better auditing of forest management and reporting to the public
- provide for clearer accountability for sustainability of the forest

CFSA — Adaptability in Managing Ecosystems

Forest Management and Information Manuals

The Forest Management Planning Manual will require that forest management plans, plus work schedules and prescriptions, on all Crown forest management units are in place before forest operations begin.

A prescription for a forest operation will be specifically for a site in the forest. It will include the harvesting, renewal and maintenance activities that will be used to ensure that the site will be renewed and maintained.

The Forest Information Manual will require companies that hold licences to collect and report information about forests. Licensees may also be required to conduct inventories, surveys, tests and studies.

Trust Funds

An important feature of the CFSA is the section that allows the province to set up trust funds to make sure that there is always funding for forest renewal.

Major companies with forest licenses will pay into two trust funds. The larger of these will be the Forest Renewal Trust Fund which is designed to ensure that a dedicated and secure source of funds will be available for the annual renewal of all harvested Crown forests. The money for this trust fund will be paid directly into it by companies.

There will also be a Forestry Futures Trust Fund for silviculture for forests destroyed or damaged by natural or other causes in case a licensee becomes insolvent. Again, money will be paid directly into this fund by forest companies.

The Crown will provide funding in a special purpose account to ensure there is money for forest renewal on areas that are harvested by small companies. This funding will come from the money that is collected from these companies in return for harvesting privileges.

Allocation and licensing

The CFSA provides a new approach to letting the public know when forest resources are available for harvest or use. The Minister will be required to notify the public when resources become available. The Minister will be able to enter into agreements for the supply of forest resources through a competitive process.

The CFSA will establish two categories of harvesting licenses. Sustainable Forest Licenses will be long-term, full forest management commitments, approved by Order-in-Council. These licenses will include terms and conditions that specify the licensee's responsibility for inventory, management planning, forest access, harvest, renewal and tending. Periodic reports on the state of the forests, and independent audits, will be required to ensure accountability to the public. The second category of licenses will be Minister's Licenses. These are designed for operators that are not large enough to undertake full-scale forest management commitments.

Remedies and enforcement

The Act will have an incremental process for compliance to ensure that forest operations are carried out properly. The Act will have strong compliance mechanisms and stiffer penalties for those who do not follow the rules when they operate in the forest. There will be a much wider range of enforcement options so that penalties can fit the problem and repeated problems can be dealt with more severely.

An important new feature is the ability, through the new Act, to issue a stop work order to prevent loss or damage when a forest operation threatens a sensitive area. The Act also provides the ability to order a forest operator to undertake remedial action to repair damage and to pay the full costs of the work.

Administrative penalties that can be assessed directly by MNR will range from \$2,000 for a minor violation to \$15,000 for a serious violation.

The Act also provides the opportunity to use the courts to address serious offences. The courts will be able to impose fines ranging from \$10,000 to \$1 million. A fine of \$1 million would be applied to anyone who refuses to comply with an order to stop operations that are causing or likely to cause damage that impairs the sustainability of a Crown forest.

Accountable to the Public

A number of mechanisms in the Act will ensure that MNR and anyone operating in the forest are much more accountable to the public.

Forest management plans, which are required under the Act, provide many opportunities for public input. There will also be local citizens committees set up across the province to provide more opportunity for public input into decisions about forest management.

The Act will also make sure that independent audits of forest operations are carried out and that a report on the State of the Crown forests will be tabled in the Legislative Assembly.

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Fact Sheet

Actualités

March 1995

The Crown Forest Sustainability Act

Background Information

The Government of Ontario introduced the Crown Forest Sustainability Act (CFSA) to provide mechanisms for ensuring the sustainability of Crown forests in Ontario. The Act replaces the Crown Timber Act, which had been passed in 1952. The new Act was passed on December 7, 1994 and will become law on April 1, 1995.

Key Benefits of the Act

The Act ensures the sustainability of healthy, diverse forests that are a key to the environmental health of our province, by improving standards for forest management, forest renewal and forest conservation.

The Crown Forest Sustainability Act will:

- guarantee funding for planned, full renewal of all harvested areas through a Forest Renewal Trust Fund
- ensure the long-term health and diversity of forest ecosystems
- ensure that the needs of wildlife and wilderness values are protected
- ensure the wide range of plant life in our forests, as well as water, soil and air are taken into account when forest activities and reforestation are planned
- make sure that we take an ecosystem approach to managing the whole forest

The Act will also:

- give a role in forest management planning to citizens and communities that depend on forests
- provide greater stability for forest industries
- sustain existing jobs in the forest and help create new jobs
- make the supply of wood to mills more secure in the future
- allow surplus wood supplies to be used more effectively to create jobs
- help make sure that international markets for Ontario forest products remain open to our forest industries
- improve standards for forest renewal and require that renewal be planned before harvest
- provide for implementing a new business relationship with forest industries that will lead to more stable funding plans
- require planning for forest renewal and the integration of harvesting and reforestation documents in place prior to harvest
- provide fair and equitable access for all users of the forest resource
- provide for better auditing of forest management and



- reporting to the public
provide for clearer accountability for sustainability of the forest

Forest Sustainability

The Act defines forest sustainability as the long-term health of Crown forests. It says that large, healthy, diverse and productive Crown forests and associated ecological processes will be conserved. Forest practices should emulate natural disturbances, within the limits of silvicultural requirements, and minimize adverse effects on plant life and animal life, water, soil, air, and social and economic values.

The Act also establishes ways to measure and analyse how well the goals of forest sustainability are being met and to make sure that the public is kept informed about the health of Crown forests.

Forest Renewal Trust Fund

The new Crown Forest Sustainability Act allows the province to set up trust funds and other accounts to guarantee funding for forest renewal on Crown land. All forest companies will dedicate money to forest renewal.

Committees appointed by the Minister of Natural Resources will oversee the operation of the two trust funds.

Forest renewal funding for the 1995-96 fiscal year is approximately \$147 million. This includes some \$60 million flowing from stumpage fees into the Forest Renewal Trust Fund, \$35 million from stumpage into special purpose accounts dedicated to forest renewal, \$45 million from MNR allocations, and \$7 million in the Forestry Futures Trust Fund.

The Forest Renewal Trust Fund will amount to some \$60-million and is designed to ensure that a dedicated and secure source of funds will be available for the annual renewal of all harvested Crown forests that are managed by companies with Sustainable Forest Licences under the Crown Forest Sustainability Act (CFSA).

Companies that have held Forest Management Agreements with the province will have those agreements converted to Sustainable Forest Licences when the CFSA comes into effect April 1, 1995.

The Forest Renewal Trust Fund will cover the cost of forest renewal on Crown lands incurred by these forest companies and any company cutting on land they manage. The companies are responsible for conducting renewal operations to provincial standards. Renewal will be monitored by MNR.

A portion of the stumpage fees these forest companies pay to the province will go directly into the Forest Renewal Trust Fund.

Special Purpose Account

The province will also set up special purpose accounts which are expected to operate like the Forest Renewal Trust Fund. Forest companies that do not have Sustainable Forest Licences will pay into special purpose accounts to ensure that there is dedicated funding available for renewing the Crown land they harvest.

Money for the special purpose accounts will also come from a portion of the stumpage fees paid by these forest product companies when they harvest forest resources.

This funding mechanism comes into effect April 1, 1995 and will provide \$35 million for forest renewal. Renewal must be to provincial standards and will be monitored by MNR.

Forestry Futures Trust Fund

The Forestry Futures Trust Fund has been established to support the renewal of areas that have been devastated by forest fires, wind and insects. It will contain at least \$7-million in 1995-96. The Fund can also be used to pay the costs of special silviculture operations that will improve a forest area. All forest companies harvesting on Crown land will pay charges that will support the futures fund.

When it is fully mature, this forest trust fund will have \$10 million a year.

Accountability

The Act will ensure that MNR and anyone operating in the forest are more accountable to the public. Forest management planning provides opportunities for public input. Local citizens committees will be set up across the province to provide more opportunity for public input into decisions about forest management.

Independent audits of forest operations will be carried out and a State of the Crown Forest Report will be tabled regularly in the legislative assembly.

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